CATTO'S
WHISKY.
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LEADING BARS, HOTELS
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All Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,958—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. London	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7908	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	17th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	6,807	Le Colspellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at fixed rates. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "NERA" 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 13th Sept. 1903
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich.	4,285	12th Sept. 1903
*† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec.1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.
PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483, Saloon Rs. 600,
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	23rd Sept. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 7th September, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st Sept., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd September, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 22cd Sept., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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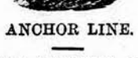

ANCHOR LINE.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 35); London via Marseilles, Rs. 650.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.
Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
BOHEMIA	Hunt	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

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BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

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FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.
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PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
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WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)
WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order
WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.
WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.
CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

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30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	Rs	a.
		10	8
3 1-lb. tins	Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1903.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
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This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

A CATECHISM

ON the Piano worthy of being incorporated in every Book of Instructions for the Pianoforte.

Q. Which Firm of Stuttgart Piano Manufacturers is best known in India?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which is the Oldest Established Firm of Piano Manufacturers in Stuttgart bearing such a name?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name is the Original or Foundation Firm?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name has been exporting Pianos to India for the last 50 years?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. How old is the Original Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne?
A. Over One Hundred and Twenty years and must not be confounded with a Firm of recent date bearing a name similar to the Foundation or Original Firm.
Q. Has the Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne been awarded any Exhibition Awards?
A. Yes. First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, and the Highest Award over All Exhibitors, a Gold Medal at the London Inventions Exhibition.
Q. Why have Pianos by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a peculiar interest for Piano Players?
A. For some reason which it is impossible to explain, the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos have attracted the taste of the Piano Playing and Piano Purchasing Public. It may be the Price; it may be the Style; it may be for Sterling Qualities, or perhaps for the Combination.
Q. What have Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos to recommend them for the Climate of India?
A. An Uninterrupted Record of 50 years' experience of the climate and how Pianos should be built for India have secured for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos the Premier position as Pianos best suited for India, while the Musical Qualities of Tone, Touch, Power and Capability of standing well in Tune are appreciated in Thousands of Homes in India at the present day.
Q. Who are the Sole Agents for the sale of these Pianos?
A. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

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BE MADE OF THE

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POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

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P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S
WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS,
AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA. D. C. COMRIGUR. | MONGINI BROS. J. F. KUTHOKE. | W. B. GREEN & Co. D. D. BARIA.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A PUBLIC RECEPTION

IN HONOUR OF

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD & LADY NORTHCOTE

WILL TAKE PLACE

AT THE TOWN HALL,

On FRIDAY, the 4TH SEPTEMBER, at 9 P.M.

Subscriptions (Limited to Rs. 30) are invited and should be sent to the Honorary Secretaries at 1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

HURKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
RUSTUMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
ARTHUR LESLIE,
Hony. Secretaries.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

IN order to make room for a very LARGE STOCK of Fresh Goods all in Stock to be SOLD OFF at Greatly Reduced Prices. DRESS MATERIALS: Muslins, Crepons, Serges, Silks, Hats, and many other varieties of goods too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. All CUSTOMERS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED to pay us a visit, and we promise they will not return without many Good Bargains, OUR GREAT SALE commencing TUESDAY, 1st September, 1903. For TWO WEEKS ONLY Seize this Opportunity while it lasts.

PREMJEE RATANJEE,
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,

PRINCIPAL of the Boys' Department, Rev. C. WILLIAMS, M. A, Oriel Principal of the Girls' Department,
Miss KIMMINS, L. B. M. M, assisted by certificated English Teachers. Climate unsurpassed for European Children. NEW TERM COMMENCES October 1st.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL CULTURE, which is being used by Officers, Government Servants, Bankers, Merchants, Planters, Pleaders, Clerks, Students, &c., has been enlarged by the addition of the latest exercises from America.
Success guaranteed.
For particulars apply to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, Madras.

NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 59 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.
She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box "No. 895 A.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED, for the Jamalpur Works, a GENERAL MILLWRIGHT with English training in modern Machine practice in Locomotive and General Machinists' Shops. Pay according to qualifications between Rs. 210 and Rs. 400. Apply by letter only, giving full personal particulars and Copies of Certificates to
THE LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT,
East Indian Railway, Jamalpur.
Jamalpur, 21st August, 1903.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA.

THE SCHOOL will REOPEN, for the work of another term on the 5th OCTOBER, 1903.
The Headmaster again desires to point out that the School year begins on the 1st October.
Boys who do not enter before January necessarily lose a considerable portion of their marks, and a corresponding portion of the work of the Standard in which they may be placed.
The work of an entire class cannot, of course, be put back to meet the convenience of individuals who join late.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1903.

Rs. 16,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Section 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 16 Lakhs.
The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.
These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September.
2 per cent of the amount tendered must be deposited on application and the balance on or before Saturday, 31st October, 1903.
Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.
The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.
Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire), on THURSDAY, 17th September 1903, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.
Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the debenture to be issued can be seen.
Under Clause 11 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.
In accordance with the power contained in Section 20 clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879), until further order.
By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
Bombay, 25th August, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 305 TONS OF NORTH WELSH COAL.

Under instructions from Captain Chas R. Sargent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, Wednesday, the 2nd September 1903 at 3-30 P.M. at Mallet Bunder, and on account of whom it may concern :—
305 tons of North Welsh Coal, landed damaged by fire, ex S. S. Hilarius.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 1st, September, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. BUNDESRATH	2,035	Ahrens	2nd Sept.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Winicker	15th Sept.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
21, Medow Street, Bombay, 6th August, 1903.

NOTICE.

TUESDAY, the 1st, and SATURDAY, the 5th of September, 1903, being the TWO PRINCIPAL DAYS of the GANPATI FESTIVAL the following route will be IMPASSABLE to ORDINARY TRAFFIC:—
Girgaum Back Road, Caurni Road, Girgaum Road, French Bridge, Fresch Road up to Chaupatti.
The public are, therefore, advised to avoid these roads as much as possible between the hours of 5 & 7-30 P.M. on those days.
H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's office, Bombay, 31st August, 1903.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Institute, on TUESDAY, the 8th September, 1903, at 5-15. P.M.
A full attendance is requested.
E. C. RICHARDS,
Acting Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 1st September, 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHAWA KARN KALLOTH MACKI KAKA has contracted to convey by way of exchange to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise are required to make the same KNOWN IN WRITING to the Undersigned at their Office, in 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the Sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or building standing thereon, situate at Kolliwada, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 145 square yards or the reabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 9, new No. 11332, old Survey No. 319, and new Survey No. 3227, and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 6994, Street Nos. 39-40, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the property now or formerly of Gopal Sunnar Kana and others, on or towards the south by a passage, on or towards the east by the property of Narayen Bhicar, and on or towards the west by Mazagon Kolliwada Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.—Dated this 29th day of August, 1903
JEHANGIR AND SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to two P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1903, for SUPPLY of PORTLAND CEMENT for Municipal Works.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E., Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 29th August, 1903.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
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Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,20,300.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances

if per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent, per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 40 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOSIN WALTER, Esq.

SIR E. WINN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co,	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER,	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avise.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COOKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE,	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN,	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL,	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Vosian.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP,	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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PHIPSON & Co.,

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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected;

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum
For 2 Years.....5	Per cent.
„ 1 Year.....4½	„
„ 6 Months.....4	„
„ 3 Months.....3½	„

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debentures Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further Information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent,

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	90 9/16	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1/2	=	do
3½ per cent, Indian Sterling Loan	107 1/2	=	do
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 15/16	=	+ 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 1/4	=	+ 3/16
2 months hence	26 1/8	=	+ 3/16
Spot in New York	56 3/4	=	+ 1/2

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 14 1/2	=	unchanged
Berlin	20 37 1/2	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	48 6	=	+ 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	pr ct =	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 7-8	pr ct =	do
6 „ „ „	3 3-8	pr ct =	do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4	pr ct =	+ 1/8
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	pr ct =	unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 5-8	pr ct =	+ 3/8
7 day market loans	1 7-8	pr ct =	unchanged

Rapeseed—Yellow Guzerat 35s. August-Sept. Sellers. Tone steady.

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 4,000. Spot 7/00 plus 14. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6/63	6/17	5/71	5/60
+9	+8	+4	+4
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April.**	**April-May.**
5/54	5/52	5/51	5/50	5/50
+3	+3	+3	+3	+4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	Nil
Do. last year	19,000 bales.
Imp. do Continent	Nil
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Imp. do Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands	12·75 unchanged.
Futures, month of Dec.	10·32 + 15
Do. do. March	10·23 + 13

In New Orleans—

Spot	12½ unchanged.
Futures, month of Sept	11·34 + 15
Do. do. December	10·03 + 10
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 29th August, 1903:—

Cotton	543	bales,
Wheat	11,883	cwts,
Linseed	1,251	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1,033	„
Gingellyseed	70	„
Poppyseed	598	„
Groundnuts	20	„
Castorseed	1,610	„
Rice	2,080	„
Myrabollams	Nil	„
Cottonseed	8,362	„

BOMBAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 31.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.			1s. 4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 7-32d.
Do	6 do	do	1s. 4 11-32d. to 3-8d
French Francs	3 do	do	170
Marks	3 do	do	138
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		138
Shanghai	30 do	do	189
Japan	30 do	do	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady,

1st Settlement	... ...	99·3
2nd do	... ...	99·0

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	18th June	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug	3 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 27th Aug	3 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4 do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	8	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 5	6	6
Yellow Cawnpore	„ 5	14	0
Yellow Guzerat	„ 5	14	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	5	6
Castorseed—Tone quie.			
Ready	21	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi, 91 per cent	Rs.	31
Club No. 1	„	30-4
Hard Red	„	24

Teelseed New Crop { 35 per cent lg. qr.... Rs. 44 / 75 per cent „ ... „ 33 } sellers
December Januarp { 50 per cent „ ... „ 32 }

Tone of marker firm.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 Bales

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6-0	6/24	5/79
plus 7	plus 7	plus 8

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5/67	5/61	5/59	5/58
plus 7	plus 7	plus 7	plus 7

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
5/57	5/57
plus 7	plus 7

COTTON.—The local market is firm, and there is a good enquiry from Exporters and Mills, for ready Cotton. The rain, however, somewhat interfered with business. New Crop is firm and Exporters and Mills are in the markets. Closing quotations are Rs. 232½-2 for Good Broach and Rs. 179 1-2 for fully Good Bengals. Fair Damangaum Poolgaum is quoted Rs. 210 for December-January and Khandeish Rs. 188 for same delivery.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY and the Hon. Mr. Justice JACOB.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1254—In person—Jehangir Maneckjee Curseejee vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson —Parkes and Co.

1243—Payne and Co—Jenabai vs Currimbhoy Ibrahim and others—Thakordas and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

525 02—F P Pavri—Mahomed Hassam bin Shaik Ahmed Makba vs Mahomed Ibrahim bin Mahomed Ismail Makba—Sorabjee and J and F P Pavri—Pavri heard.

259,03—Little and Co—Ramchunder Withoba Balaji and others vs Iasji Noorbhoy—Khunderao S and L.

401,16299,03—Smetham B and N—Isaji Noorbhoy and others vs Ramchunder Withoba Balaji and another—Little and Co.

210,02—Madhavji and V—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hargovandas Jagjivandas—Matoobhoy J and M.

490-01—Wadia and G—Heerji Mowjraj vs Ramji Ragoonath and others—Mancokhlal B and M.

626-02—R P Mehta—Gunpat Gynoo vs Bhimji Raolhalji alias Amirbux—D D Romer.

455-01—Dastoor J P Piraji Bhiewha vs Luxman Hibali.

791,01—Payaji H D and Co—Waghji Hachoor and others vs Bai Luxmibai widow and others—Mulji and M.

640,02—Smithem B and N—Bai Chatoorbai widow vs Man Mohan Purootam and others—Tyabji D and Co.

619,02—Hiralal D—Canji Nanji vs Madhowram Mathooradas —Tyabji D and Co.

383,03—Shamrao and M—Vinack Dhondiraj Biwalker vs Narotum Anandji—Payne and Co.

72,03—Payne and Co—Parwatibai widow vs Marwadi Bilasirai Chatoormal—Wadia and G.

151,03—Feyne and Co—Kika Khoosal and another vs Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper—Mulla and M.

423,01—Khunderao S and L—Vasantrao Madhowrao vs Anandrao Gunpatrai and others—Little and Co.

732,01—Smetham B and N—Haji Khanoo Moosa vs Tulakceand Hakamchand—Crawford B and Co.

327,03—Thakordas and Co—Ahamedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Rahimtoola Somjee and others—Wadia and G.

138,02—Manockhlal J and H—Mooljl Jetha vs N C Macleod and others—Thakordas and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

430,03—B Raghavaya—Bhalchand Kaniram vs Talekchand Javerchand.

337,03—Manu and H—Phiroz Khershedji Sethna and others vs The Lord Reay Mill Co Ld—Edgelow G and W.

360,03—Crawford B and Co—The B B C I Ry Co vs Gatpatdas Vishnudas—Tyabjee D and Co.

384,03—Matubhoy J and M—Haji Abdool Rohman Sirazi vs Sayed Jalaludin Ali Hossein.

444,03—Mulla and M—Trickumdas Hemraj vs Damji Hemraj and others—Little and Co.

480,03—Khunderao S and L—Tukhanund Gurmukhrai and another vs Damodhur Jevan.

488,03—Wadia and G—Megraj Gungabux vs Choonilal Jeharmull.

497,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Munshi Mahomedaly Toonayker and others vs The Hon. The Advocate General, For Investigation of Pauperism.

22,03—In person—Abdool Kuyum Surfally vs Mahomedally Mulla Vulleeji,

Undefended New Long Cause.

378,03—Tyabji D and Co—Thaker Lalji Doongersey vs Sakharam Tookaram Jader.

Long Causes.

291,03—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Shivaji vs The Norwich Union and other Fire Assurance Society—Craigie L and O

293,03—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Singji vs The Phoenix Assurance Co—Crawford L and O.

327,02—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Singji vs The Phoenix Assurance Co—Craigie L and O.

328,03—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Singji vs The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society—Craigie L and O.

117,03—In person—Dayakoreal widow vs Parwatibai widow and others—In person.

53,02—Edgelow G and W—Sukhosroo Manekjee Sethna vs Jeant Shivshanker Gopaljee and another—Pestonjee and Co.

358,01—Mirza and M—Hakimchand Bhoolajee and another vs Kanjee Vithajee and others—Payne and Co.

2,99—Artiashit H D and Co—Jacob Isao David vs The Collector of Bombay—E F Nicholson.

303,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamshedji Nusser wanji Tata vs Runchordas Girdharedas and others—Pestonjee R and K.

195,02—Smetham B and N—Hajee Khanoo Moosa vs Lucknmising Napoo and others—Bhaishanker K and G.

605-02—Dikshit and D—Govind Ramchundra vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HILL—August 25, at Aligarh, U P, the wife of T Rowland Hill, Postal Department, U P of Agra and Oudh Circle, of a son.

MILLER—August 17, at Melbourne House, Lee Road, Calcutta, the wife of W Miller, B & N-W Railway, Sonepore, of a son.

WATERS—August 16, at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, the wife of Captain E E Waters, M D, Indian Medical Service, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 8-12m., 7-40s. Low water, 0-33m., 2-9s.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.

Young Women's Christian Association, lecture on "First Aid to the Injured," 5-30 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15 o'clock.

THE Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will no play at the Royal Bombay yacht Club, this evening

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL, MAZAGON.—On Thursday next at 8-30 p. m., there will be a Missionary address in the above room by the Rev. A. H. Manning (Harbour Chaplain). All are cordially invited.

THEFT ON THE MAIL STEAMER.—On the arrival of the English mail steamer on Saturday morning, it was reported to the Bombay Police that Mr. D. K. MacDonald, Executive Engineer, Akyab, who was a passenger on board, had lost £25 in gold from a despatch-box in his cabin. Inspector Menahan was deputed to make inquiries into the matter.

FATAL FALL.—Maya Mahadu, driver of a grass-cart, who used to bring grass from Cocrla to Bombay for sale, came down in company of two other cartdrivers from Cocrla on Saturday. They had several drinks on the road. When in Vincent Road, Salubai woman, who was going in his cart, called out to the other cartman to stop, as Maya had fallen down on the road. He died in a short time. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, medical evidence showed that death was caused by rupture of the liver the result of an accidental fall. A verdict was recorded in accordance with the fact.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Daresalem, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoabay, per extra s. s. Bundesrathe, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mail for Singapore Chinae and Japan will be closed at the General Post Offices 1 P.M. to-morrow the 2nd instant instead of to-day.—Mail for Berbera, Transport per Transport Rance, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. on Thursday the 3rd instant.—Mails for Mauritius, per extra s. s. Afghan, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Friday the 4th instant.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Luxmidas Narsinjee a cotton merchant in Bombay, was brought on warrant issued by Mr. J. Sander Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, on charges of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of a large number of cotton bales valued at Rs. 1,05,000 belonging to Sivabanker Radhakishna, and also a cotton merchant. Mr. S. B. Kapadia pleader appeared for the accused and applied to his Worship to release his client on bail. The accused was ordered to be enlarged on his entering into a personal recognisance for a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 and furnishing four sureties for Rs. 30,000 each.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Browning charged Nathia Amir a Hindu lad aged 8 years, with the theft of a currency note for Rs. 50 belonging to Mrs. A. Shrimpton residing in the Grant Buildings. It appeared that the accused was in the employ of the complainant. He was picked up at Ahmedabad about 15 months ago during the famine, and since then was in the service of the complainant. On Saturday the accused stole the note from the complainant's room and went to the market. He brought six annas worth of sweetmeat and tendered the note for the amount. The shopkeeper at once handed the boy to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to undergo a term of five years in the David Sassoon Reformatory.

ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—On Sunday afternoon, Talakchand Kalidas, a Gujerati, aged 18, while jumping out of a Tramcar in motion in Sheikh Abdul Rehman Street fell down and was run over. His left leg was fractured and it was found necessary to amputate it in the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.—Jamaluddin Maulabux, aged 35, employed in Messrs. Gabagan and Company's factory in Bellasis Road, was caught up in a machine on the 17th August, and injured. His injury was dressed in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and he was sent home. On the 21st idem he grew worse, and was admitted in the hospital, in which he died last week.—Gopal Narsing, teddy tapper aged 26, while drawing a bucket of water from a well at Parel, on Sunday, accidentally overbal need him if, and was drowned.—Rajamad Ali, aged 40, who had fallen from a loft somedays ago, and was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, died on Saturday from concussion of the brain and fracture of the spine.

CHEATING BY A PURDESEE:—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector de Burgh charged a Purdesee named Jugmohun Mungal with cheating Mahadeji Ghelabhai a dealer in hay, in respect of hay of the value of Rs. 22. Mr. Dhunjibaw barrister-at-law appeared to prosecute while Mr. Crage pleader defended. It appeared from the evidence that on the 23th August the accused purchased from the complainant's mehta ten bundles of hay and told him to send it to his master's stable where, he said, he would pay the money. Complainant's servant took the hay to the stable where the accused received it and sent the man away without paying him. The complainant went to the stable to demand the money when he found that the accused had sold the hay to other purdesees who kept their animals in the same stable. Mr. Crage contended that it was civil transaction. His Worship, on the evidence convicted and sentenced the accused to undergo eight months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was further charged with cheating another grass-merchant named Bhugwan Ghelabhai in respect of hay of the value of Rs. 18 under similar circumstances. He was found guilty and was awarded a farther term of four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ABKARI PERSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Khimchand Kasturchand, a licensed charas seller at Crawford Market, was charged with selling charas at less than the licensed rates. Mr. Setalvad, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Oliviera, pleader defended the accused. It appeared that the accused sold four tolas and a half of "charas" for eight annas on Friday morning to a customer, while he ought to have charged him Re. 1-11 0 for the same quantity of "charas" the licensed rate for selling charas being six annas a tola. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 60.—Inspector McLaughlin of the Abkari Department charged Mahadu Laxmon a Hindu with selling charas without a license from the Collector of Abkari Bombay. It appeared that the accused was a servant of Keshav Govind, a holder of several licenses for selling "charas" in Bombay, and worked at his shop in Kraikine Road. On Saturday last he sold two tolas of "charas" to one Takaram Rama without a license. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, in default, to undergo 10 days' rigorous imprisonment.—Keshav Govind, was then charged with the breach of the conditions of his license by allowing his servant Mahadu to sell charas without a license. The accused admitted one previous conviction. The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 75.

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT COIN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Power charge Devidas Punamchand, a Hindu lad aged about 12 years, with uttering a counterfeit eight anna piece. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared that the accused's father had dealings with one Baburao Narayan, goldsmith and the latter owed him Rs. 0-14-0 on account of a previous transaction. It so happened that on the 17th August the accused went to the shop of Baburao to receive the payment. Baburao was not at home and his son Shanker gave the accused an eight anna piece in part payment of the money due to the accused's father. The accused went away with it. Immediately after that Shanker was reminded of the fact that the coin was a false one and sent for the accused. The accused came and Shanker demanded the coin from him saying it was bad and would not circulate. The accused, however, would not part with the coin, though thrice persuaded by Shanker to give it back. The next day he went to the market and bought a paper clip from a boy named Yusufali. He tendered the coin to Yusufali who handed him over to the police with the coin. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one months' rigorous imprisonment. In lieu of the punishment his Worship made an order to hand over the accused to his father in his executing a bond for Rs. 100 for his good behaviour for one year.—Shanker Baburao was then charged with passing a counterfeit coin as genuine Mr. Kapadia pleader, defended the accused. In view of the fact that the accused had thrice asked Devidas to return the coin immediately after he gave it to him his Worship held that there was no guilty intention on the part of the accused. He order the accused to be acquitted.

GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication:—

To

The Private Secretary

To H. E. The Viceroy.

DEAR Sir,—May we request you to be so good as to submit to His Excellency the Viceroy the following representation on certain matters which we, members of the Native Press, have long felt as legitimate grievances, with the view that His Excellency may be pleased to redress them!

1. Under the present postal regulations the Press is allowed the privilege of forwarding to any part of India newspapers weighing four tolas for a quarter anna and those weighing up to 20 tolas for half an anna. The latter rate is out of all reasonable proportion to the former, as for twice the postage the weight allowed in five times as much. As a result, the concession as to the former, graciously made some time ago, has proved of no practical utility, and as a matter of fact, hardly any advantage has accrued to us therefrom. Oftener than not our paper weigh more than four tolas, which obliges us to uss the half anna stamp or to curtail the size or weight of the paper for the mofussil. Thus the concession is conducive in but few and unimportant cases to the stimulation of a wider circulation, which only a reasonably cheap postage can achieve. For this purpose we humbly but unanimously submit that the concession be so modified as to allow papers weighing up to the eight tolas to go for a quarter anna. We feel sure that such a modification will stimulate circulation and thereby contribute largely to postal receipts.

2. At present the Vernacular Press does not stand on an equal footing with the Anglo-Indian Press as regards the receipt of official communiques and other useful information. We think we have only to bring this anomaly to the notice of H. E. the Viceroy to have it remenied. Official information is in a way of greater importance to the Native English and Vernacular papers, and and through these to the Native population at large, than to the present recipients of special favour.

The requests herein contained are as modest as they are reasonable, and we fully trust that, desirous as the Viceroy is to see the Press raised in dignity and otherwise made more and more useful to the Government and the public alike, His Excellency will be so good as to consider them favourably and issue such orders on the subject as he may think proper.

To—The Editor and Proprietor,
"Bombay Samachar,"
BOMBAY.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, forwarding copies of a letter, signed by one-hundred and fifty-six Indian journalists requesting

(1) That the postage on newspapers weighing up to eight tolas should be fixed at a quarter of an anna and,

(2) That the Vernacular Press should be placed on an equal footing with the Anglo-Indian Press as regards official communiques and other information.

I am desired, in reply to inform you that the request contained in (1) will be communicated to the Financial Department for official consideration.

As regards (2) I am to say that there is nothing to prevent the Vernacular Press from enjoying the same advantages in the matter of official information as those which have been extended to the Anglo-Indian Press. It is equally open to a Vernacular newspaper with an Anglo-Indian Newspaper to send its representatives to the Government offices, where information is given out under difinite rules, or to appoint a representative at the Head-Quarters of Government, whose name, after approval, would be duly registered and to whom the same official information would be given as to the Anglo-Indian

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that

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF

has been demanded by North Country Constituencies

in order to protect themselves against COMPETITION from US.

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The large number of English Orders which reach us for our Suitings, Costume Materials, Cashmeres, and Fine Woollen Goods might, however, almost lead one to believe that the report above referred to was based on fact.

BESIDES FINE MATERIALS

We manufacture immense quantities of Blankets both equal to the best English (but cheaper) and Ordinary coarse Cloths, Horse Blankets, Servants' Clothing, and Hosiery.

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We sell only our own manufactures and make all descriptions of WOOLLEN (*but no Cotton or Linen*) GOODS.

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SMALL SIZE, to hold 25 Cigars.....each	1 8
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THE

FIRST PUPIL

TO COMPLETE THE FULL COURSE OF 21 LESSONS IS

MR. K. BAMANJI SORABJI (Pupil No. 13003), who writes 125 words a minute, with only 25 days' lessons. This Pupil enrolled on the 5th of August and completed on the 30th August, and at the close of the 6 WEEKS' study will be a Shorthand Expert. Other Pupils are equally well promising, and over 100 are now writing 60 to 100 words a minute. Facts are very hard to get over, and there is no good reason why Pitmanites should be so jealous and run the "Up-to-date Shorthand" down.

We have very many pupils, who have learned Pitman and had to give it up. It's an old out-of-date system, invented 66 years ago. If any person should run down the "Up-to-date Shorthand" ask:—Now I what do you know, and how much do you know, and, are you acquainted with even the first lesson, and the answer will be no; but I've heard. Then ask who from and so on.

We like to meet such sceptics, but they never face the music and only do it behind our backs. One youth, well dressed, came to the studio, and said Mr. so and so had recommended him to enroll himself. He wished to do so and there and then signed the usual guarantee form. When his lesson book had been entered up and a receipt given, he apologised and said: Oh I'm sorry, but I haven't got any money on me. However, we trusted him when he promised to bring in the money the following day. He came two days afterwards, and threw down the lesson book, saying my Father says I mustn't learn it, as I'm going to Zanzibar shortly. The worse has to be told; this youth told several that our system was this bad and that bad and, proudly remarked in confidence to one—"but I copied all there was in the book before I returned it." This youth's name may be had on application, and if he does not pay us the Rs 110 within a week, we will see what the Law has to say about it.

Now for something pleasant to take the nasty taste out of one's mouth:—

POSTAL PUPILS are doing well, some from the High Courts, Low Courts, Police Courts, and the courtly homes of Indians.

This is what some write:—

"The 'Up-to-date Shorthand' is just the thing for a busy man. I make notes, write to a fellow pupil, and can do 60 words a minute, and only been a pupil 3 weeks."

Another writes:—

"I am so pleased I took up the study. It is a charming pastime if nothing else. I write 40 words a minute so soon and can read it like print." (2 weeks pupil.)

And another:—

"Its simplicity is marvellous, most interesting, and well worth learning, and quite easily mastered.

The studio pupils come in and out like bees, have a 10 minutes examination and lesson, and off they go again as merry as larks.

OUR ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS OFTEN ASKED ON THE

"UP-TO-DATE

SHORTHAND"

Can it be learned as well by post as at your Studio?	YES.
Can a person of ordinary intellect master it in six weeks?	YES.
The full course to completion and fast writing in six weeks?	YES.
Do you examine us on each lesson? Personally or by post?	YES.
Is it easy to learn and to read?	YES.
Is it accepted by Government Offices the world over?	YES.
Do you give a Certificate of Competency on completion?...	YES.
Do you supply a lesson book to each pupil and show the date each lesson is given? ...	YES.
Then this is proof of the pupils progress; and before receiving the 12th lesson I must write 120 words a minute	YES.
Shall I be competent to write a shorthand letter and make notes?	YES.
At the third lesson within one week?	YES.
Have any pupils in India done this yet?.....	YES.
Is your Studio open from eight o'clock a.m. till eight at night?	YES.
And on Sundays from 11 to 3?	YES.
Does it only take ten minutes for a lesson?...	YES.

The terms throughout India are:—Rs. 110; the same as charged the world over viz.: Rs. 10 for the 1st lesson, and Rs 5 for each lesson up to the 21st to completion, or Rs. 75 if paid in advance for the full course, no other payments to make, no books to buy.

Special terms are given to those who are diligent and deserving and really cannot find the fees above stated, we will on receipt of a letter to that effect from a Minister of Religion, a Justice of the Peace, or an employer enroll a pupil for 11 lessons only, viz., to a speed of 120 words a minute payable Rs. 5 on the 1st lesson and Rs. 1, each lesson to follow to the 11th lesson. We will not commence the reporting instructions commencing at the 12th lesson—without the balance of the full fee of Rs. 110). It will only be a waste of time to write asking better terms. Such letters will not be answered.

Cheques or Iers, &c., should be crossed The Mercantile Bank of India, Ld., payable to WARWICK PEELE and addressed—

The SECRETARY,

"UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND" STUDIO,

White House (facing Tata's Hotel)

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

PIANOS

FOR THE

TRANSVAAL

SCHOOLS.

ONE of the First Steps on the part of the British Government in regard to the Schools of the New Colony has been the selection of Pianos to be shipped to South Africa. The first 100 Pianos will be despatched by Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, Ld., early in January, 1903.

Reprinted from

"The Times"

Nov. 26th, 1902.

Agents for these Beautiful Pianos

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES on application to

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1903.

THE ABSENT-MINDED WAR.

A REMARKABLE book, published some three or four years before the outbreak of the War in South Africa, attracted considerable attention in military circles. It was from the pen of Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, a man who has written more, and more soundly, on military subjects than perhaps any other lay student of warfare. His book was entitled "The Brain of an Army," and was specially commended by both von Moltke and Lord Roberts. In it was the following passage, particularly noteworthy at the present moment, when the report of the War Commission, over which Lord Elgin presided, is under discussion: "The movements of an army during a campaign, after the first serious engagements, can rarely, if ever, be settled in detail before the war. They must needs depend largely on those of the enemy which cannot be accurately foreseen. But before war is declared, before the fighting begins, while the troops are still in their own territory, a well-conducted Government can make its preparations without hindrance. The army can be placed on a war-footing and assembled at whatever point or points are judged most advantageous." This is precisely what should have been done, but what was not done before the commencement of the War in South Africa. Yet it is what, according to a private message, Lord Wolseley desired should be done. Reuter tells us Lord Wolseley desired, so early as June, 1899, the drafting of troops to South Africa and the mobilisation of an Army Corps on Salisbury Plain—ready for any emergency. Ten thousand men the then Commander-in Chief desired to have sent over. Some few were despatched, it will be remembered, a fact with which President Kruger was duly apprized, and which was by him referred to in his ultimatum. Lord Wolseley foresaw that the additions to the South African garrison would occasion alarm, so he advised sending them out under various pretexts. Although his specific recommendations were ignored, a feeble pretence was made of accepting them. Had they been carried out we should have sent experienced men, thoroughly organised forces, to South Africa, in every way fitted to do our work.

The Commission condemns the absence of a plan of campaign, and in so doing condemns the Government which appointed it. The adoption of Lord Wolseley's suggestions would have been preliminary to the adoption of a plan of campaign, by which the plentiful crop of misunderstandings would have been avoided. At the outset, no doubt. But, as Mr. Wilkinson observed, after the first engagements, the movements of an army must needs depend on those of the enemy. That being so Lord Wolseley's criticism of the movements of Lord Roberts become of less value. Sir Redvers Buller blundered fatally, failed most miserably in Natal, and Sir George White's beleaguered garrison would have been annihilated had it not been for Lord Roberts's forced marches northwards. Does Lord Wolseley suppose that General Buller would ever have relieved Ladysmith? Does he give him credit for having done so? Was it any effort of his which saved General White? No man who has read anything of the war, let alone one who follow it carefully, step by step, with the maps ever before him, would for a moment care to believe that Lord Wolseley really thinks so. Ladysmith never was relieved. The siege was raised as the direct result of Lord Roberts's march across the Orange River. The news that he had been seen in force, making towards Kimberley, drew away the besiegers to a man, and they scuttled across country at the utmost possible speed, leaving it to General Buller to march in, or march into the sea, as best suited his fancy. What matters it if he had or had not complete confidence in General Buller and General Symons? He was the author of the famous telegram advising the Government that unmounted men were preferable. If that was his opinion of the requirements of the case, what value has any other opinion on similar subjects he might like to express? The Commission has doubtless more to say on the subject than the telegraphic summaries tell us.

The condemnation of the manner in which supplies were furnished will meet with the heartiest approval. We would not give much for the prospects of salvation of an army contractor of any degree. "Government officials," said one, "are mostly fools. They don't know what they are required to pass, and they don't know what the character of the supplies tendered ought, or ought not, to be. They are men suddenly pitchforked into appointments for which they have had no training—and the contractor is none the worse." We are surprised that the Intelligence Department is exonerated. We should have thought it would have been declared that the Department existed, but the intelligence was wholly missing at the time of the outbreak. No one knew the strength of the force the Boers could put in the field. No one knew the arms they carried or the number and calibre of the guns they possessed. No one was able to give the slightest information calculated to save General Gatacre or the useless sacrifice of life on Spion Kop. What was the Intelligence Department for, then? To fill up the total of the Staff and to draw extra pay? They had not even a reputable map of the country we had to traverse. The Intelligence Department should never be allowed to go slow even in the profoundest period of peace. Had the Commission contained a stronger military element we doubt if the Department would have escaped so easily. But the most remarkable feature of the report is that in which the Commission clearly goes beyond the limits of strict regulation, in which it expresses the opinion that the Army as a whole does not fairly represent the manhood of the Empire. The Army in South Africa did. Before that, and since, no. But the manhood of the Empire was so badly treated, was so irregularly paid, and paid after such long intervals, that it would hesitate long, should another occasion arise, before it would volunteer. If the Empire desires the services of its manhood it must be prepared to treat it as such. In the last case it emphatically did not, as many around us know to their cost. It is time now the lessons of the War were learnt and acted upon. The Commission has furnished the Government with the basis on which to build up the requisite measures to bring about the sweeping reforms which the nation has so long demanded.

THE BALKANS REVOLT.

THERE is no doubt that the widely spread insurrection in the Balkans is the organised revolt which has been prophesied for the last twelve months. After the threats of an outbreak "in the spring" and then "in the summer," the beginning of August seems to have been decided upon by the Revolutionary leaders, and during the past month the insurrection has been steadily gaining ground in accordance with their plans. The Special Correspondent of a home contemporary who made a tour of Macedonia and Bulgaria in the early part of the year tells us that the revolt is taking precisely the character that the Revolutionary Committee desired it to take. It was not intended that the rising should be simultaneous, for strategic reasons. The plans of the revolutionaries have been so carefully elaborated that the insurrection has become all but general before Turkey has, before the world, appeared to realise the gravity of the situation. To-day's telegrams indicate that after the decision to call out 350 battalions for Macedonia the Turks expect to quickly crush the revolt. But as we are reminded Turkey has been pursuing insurgent bands since March last and sixty thousand additional troops had been poured into Macedonia between March and August. The truth is that the Turkish troops are in process of demoralisation by want of food and want of clothing and pay. Turkey is suffering from its chronic want of money, a fact upon which the insurgent leaders have counted. They looked forward, we are told, to a time when the Turkish resources would be exhausted, and when the Turkish Generals would be at their wits' end as to how to keep their forces in order. Their earlier tactics were to instruct the bands not to attack unless assailed but to organize, distribute weapons and ammunition, instruct the villagers, and collect topographical information. The active revolt began a month ago, when the insurgents' preparations were practically completed, and as the telegrams have shown the bands then assumed the offensive, concentrating their attacks upon special points. Arms and ammunition for forty thousand men are, it is declared, in the hands of the leaders. In Monastir all the unmarried young men were ordered, just before the outbreak, to join the bands, and the village families to prepare stores of food for the fighters. The insurgents have an elaborate Intelligence Department, information being collected and carried by particularly able "couriers"; and women are taking an active part in the insurrection. The mass meeting at Belgrade at which the Servian Government were called upon to intervene in the present crisis draws attention to one corner of North-West Macedonia that has so far attracted less notice than any other part of the area of insurrection. But in "Old Servia," that corner of territory lying between Albania, Servia, and Bulgaria, the Christians have suffered as severely as in other parts of Macedonia. People of Servian race form the bulk of the population, and as the Bulgarians actively sympathise with their race fellows who preponderate throughout Macedonia, so King Peter's subjects are at one with their kin who are under the domination of the Turk. The whole situation seems imperatively to demand the intervention of the Powers.

AFGHAN AND TRANSFRONTIER AFFAIRS.

NEWS of the Amir is not of a very satisfactory character. He is not in good health, and spends most of his time in seclusion, affairs of State being administered by his brother Nasrulla Khan. The projected "jalsa" had to be postponed on account of the outbreak of cholera whose ravages have carried off several important officials. It is necessary, however, that such a gathering shall be held at an early date. The mother of the Sirdar Umar Khan has been causing some trouble, and the Amir is desirous of arriving at some understanding with her, lest more serious trouble ensue. At the same jalsa it is anticipated that the appointment of Umar Khan to some special mission or his deputation to some special office will be announced. Meantime Russia continues her policy of flirtation, and the other day returned a body of eleven deserters from the Afghan army, who had crossed the frontier, carrying their arms with them, and the officer in charge of the party on its return bore a polite little message to the Amir. The men belonged to the Char-yari regiment, stationed on the borders of Maimna, under command of General Gaus-ud-din. They had barely crossed over into Russian territory when they were arrested and sent back in custody to Moudshab, Governor of Akhcha, with a letter from the Russian Governor, which conveyed to the former the notification that as the Czar and Amir were friendly disposed, he had been instructed to endeavour to foster those friendly feeling and to send back all refugees and evil-doers who sought an asylum in Russian territory. The letter being forwarded to the Amir, he caused it to be publicly read aloud before an assemblage representing both the civil and military population in Kabul. It is believed that his Highness contemplates a journey to Jelalabad before very long. Anyhow he has given orders that grain shall be stored at different places between Dacca and Little Kabul, and the various dak bungalows along the route shall be cleansed and put in order. The work is already in hand, and it is anticipated that the Amir will set out by next spring at latest, and will receive the British Commission connected with the settlement of the Mahmand frontier. He appears also to be determined that his army shall represent the manhood of the nation, and has issued orders for the enlistment of one out of every eight members of a family throughout Khogani territory.

AMERICAN GROWTH.

THE "New York Trade Journal" gives the statistics of immigration into the United States for the year 1902-03, and these show that 857,046 persons entered from abroad, more by 208,303 than in the previous year. Italy sent over no fewer than 230,622 people to America, Austria-Hungary only 24,000 less, Russia and Finland 136,000. If the prosperous condition of the States remains unaltered, it is expected that next year's immigration figures will reach a million. Other countries sent large contingents—Germany over 4,000, Norway 24,400, Sweden 46,000, Great Britain 68,000. New York receives most of the immigrants. Boston comes next in absorbing them, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Honolulu taking fewer though still a large section. Japanese go mostly to Honolulu. The immigration would be on a still larger scale, but that America has made laws which limit it. Although the steam-ship companies are careful not to accept as passengers persons whom, if rejected at American ports, they might have to return to the starting point at their own expense, no less than 8,769 foreigners were refused entry into America last year. Of these 5,812 persons were turned away on the plea that sooner or later they would be dependent on public charity. 1,773 individuals were rejected on grounds of health, and 1,086 because they were under contract to establish certain industries. The American law which protects working organisations from foreign competition will now be strictly enforced. Already the statement of an immigrant that a relation or friend in America has a business appointment in view for him is sufficient to close the doors of the United States to him. In two recent cases the immigration agents have not permitted persons to land who came from Europe to open branches of home firms. America for the Americans is the cry, the Monroe doctrine in action.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

THE "Adelaide Chronicle" is the first of the Australian illustrated journals to publish photographs of the new Governor-General and "Vicereine." The photograph of his Excellency shows him as he might perhaps appear to one of his own guests who had supped liberally after an evening at the buffet at Government House, while that of Lady Northcote suggests her ladyship as she might appear, if by any possibility we could imagine her singing a comic song. The printing of both reproductions is as clear as mud. Australians will be agreeably surprised when they see their Excellencies in the flesh, after having counted on receiving the originals of those two particular photographs. The "Argus" has a woodcut of Lady Northcote which represents her as the Princess of Wales may expect to be ten years hence.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the outward Mails of the 21st instant left Aden at 10 a. m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Saturday next.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. C. H. MUNRO, D. S. O., arrived in Bombay yesterday from Colombo by the P. and O. S. N. Company's China mail steamer, Bengal.

MR. W. BELL, Director of Public Instruction, the Punjab, proceeds shortly on tour in the plains, visiting Delhi in the first instance, where the organisation of the newly inaugurated reformatory will primarily engage his attention.

A MUSCAT Correspondent says there are rumours of impending disturbances at Soor and on the Batna Coast. Prisoners lately liberated from incarceration in the local fortress are believed to be at the bottom of the trouble at Soor. H. M. S. Sphinx, which returned from patrolling the coast, is now lying off Muscat to watch events.

THE reports of the British Consular Officers in the Philippines on the trade of the Archipelago for the past year, disclose an unsatisfactory state of affairs. The islands have not yet recovered from the effects of the war and insurrections; the lack of capital and labour have hampered agricultural and commercial development, for American capital has not yet been attracted thither, while Chinese immigration is prohibited; rinderpest, cholera, and marauding bands have affected particular Districts; and, lastly, the abnormal fall in silver has interfered with the import trade.

THE Burmah Oil Co, during the past few years have been making enormous developments and extensions, and is now rapidly becoming one of the largest oil producers in the world. Up till a few years ago it supplied only a small portion of the requirements of burning oil of Burmah. Now it supplies practically the whole of that country, its imports to Calcutta have exceeded, in the past two or three months, the total imports of all foreign oils, it is shipping oil largely to Madras, Bombay, Karrachee, and other Indian coast ports, and also to the Straits where it is competing with Sumatran oil. As against the total estimated consumption in India of about 1:0,000,000 gallons, it is now producing about 45,000,000 gallons annually, and before long it will be in a position to supply all the requirements of this country, if not to export to Europe, as developments and extensions are still going on at a rapid pace. The Company have three tank steamers built to their own designs constantly running between Rangoon and Calcutta, and a fourth one of a capacity of about 4,500 tons, to be employed in the Bombay trade, is just approaching completion. In addition to these they employ a number of other vessels for carrying their tinned oil to other ports. They have also just begun the construction of a pipe line between their wells and Rangoon—a distance of about 400 miles—the cost of which is estimated at nearly £500,000. Their bulk oil installation at Budge Budge is now the largest in India, their tinning factory there gives a daily output of 20,000 tins which figure will, in 3 months' time, be increased to 30,000 tins, and they have now, either erected or in course of erection, over 70 tanks at different up-country stations on the eastern side of India. A similar installation at Bombay with a corresponding network of up-country tanks and depots, is now being arranged for to meet the requirements of the Western Presidency. So far the company have only produced a cheap quality of oil as the crude they have been working has been of too high a specific gravity to permit of producing a superior oil, but some of the crude now being pumped is of a quality which gives hope of their being able before long to produce oils equal to any now in the market.

THE ART OF NAVAL WAR.

SOME POINTS AS TO THE GREAT MANŒUVRES.

ENGLISHMEN take the naval manœuvres as a matter of course. They are an annual fixture like Goodwood, Bisley, Henley, the Derby, or the University boat-race. But when the British fighting ships get up steam, proceed to sea, and practise evolutions in order to be efficient in war time, the safety of the Empire and its trade is the matter at stake.

Other nations turn with eager eyes to the British naval manœuvres. They are watched by the foreign Naval Attaches accredited to the Court of King Edward VII. Examples to imitate and warnings as to what to avoid are noted with alacrity, and communicated in great detail to the foreign Government.

The Information Bureau of the United States is especially efficient in obtaining naval intelligence from Great Britain. The present writer recently obtained from Washington the latest edition of a Government publication, entitled Notes on Naval Progress. Contained in this volume are facts relating to our manœuvres, gunnery, and other matters which are officially referred to, and kept secret from the British taxpayer.

RAPID MOBILISATION.

It is gratifying to know that the mobilisation this year has been more rapid and more efficient than at any previous period in the history of Admiralty administration, says a writer in the "Daily Express" A record has been made in the mobilisation of the cruiser division, and a great improvement is apparent on the time when it took eight days to mobilise the flying squadron on the occasion of the Kaiser's telegram to Mr. Kruger.

Then the flying squadron took nearly ten days to get ready for war; to-day the cruiser squadron was mobilised in two days.

This mobilisation is a matter of immense interest from a national and strategic point of view. Five thousand officers and men were gathered together from all parts of the country. Two days later they were at sea. Officers and men instantly fell into their places, and the disciplined silence during the performance of evolutions surprised even the old stagers. On Board one ship the Blake the commander reported to the captain that every man was at his station four minutes after the bugle called to action.

When it is remembered that the mobilisation of a single ship requires the succesful working of thousands of details too much credit cannot be given to a Board of Admiralty which has sent the cruiser squadron to sea in so efficient a condition.

In the event of war with France and Russia, or with France, Russia, and Germany, it would be the object of the enemy to unite the southern squadron at Toulon with the northern squadrons at Brest, Cherbourg, Kiel, and Cronstadt. The problem is the same whether England is at war with one or two or three Powers.

THE PROBLEM.

The junction of the northern and southern French squadrons is the eternal law that governs French naval strategy. The object of uniting the squadrons is to catch a British fleet of inferior strength. The British Mediterranean Fleet is stronger than either of the two main French fleets, but for many years it has been weaker than the two French squadrons united. The problem, accordingly, set by the Admiralty to the Mediterranean Fleet is to prevent the junction of two powerful squadrons, one coming from the north and the other from the south.

When "war" was declared Lord Charles Beresford, with his Channel Fleet, was at the Azores, Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson, with the Home Fleet, was at Berehaven. Admiral Sir Compton Domvile, with the Mediterranean Fleet under his command, was between Gibraltar and Lagos. In addition to the Mediterranean Fleet Admiral Domvil enjoys the advantage of a fine cruiser squadron of ten ships, whose use for scouting and wireless telegraphy is of inestimable value.

This problem of effecting a junction between the Home and Channel fleets, which it is the object of the Mediterranean to prevent, is one with which the public is tolerably familiar. This year there will probably be something more than a mere junction problem. Perhaps the novelty will consist in a complete revolution in scouting by the application of wireless telegraphy and kites to the scouting arrangements.

It is also possible that surprising experiments may be made with our small submarine fleet and a revelation of power made to the world in connection with them which speaks well for the scientific branch of the Admiralty.

There is some reason to believe that war kites will be used during the coming manœuvres. The closest study of these kites has been made in Russia, where they are called "flying dragons." The Cody kite has been experimented with both in America and England, and I am informed that it has been adopted by the Admiralty.

KITES AND MARCONIGRAMS.

The lifting power varies with the wind. The man or other object to be lifted is attached to the last of the series of kites. These kites may be used both to lift men for signalling, or for wireless telegraphy. They can be brought over any spot by a skilled operator. They can be used for photography or for dropping explosives on a mine field. The greatest altitude yet reached is about two miles, but in ordinary practice from a quarter to a third of a mile is sufficient.

In skilful hands they can be made to ascend in everything but a dead calm, and they have been secretly used in connection with gunboats under the direction of the Admiralty.

The torpedo flotillas will operate on distinct lines from those of the big fleets. No newspaper correspondent will be allowed to witness the torpedo manœuvres except from the shore. There is no accommodation for journalists in the destroyers; but, apart from this, the Admiralty clearly desire to keep the results of the torpedo manœuvres secret.

With regard to the personnel, 7,000 men are required to supply the complements for the ships mobilised. The vast majority of these 7,000 men are active service ratings. These men are in a high state of training, and it is satisfactory to know that at a week's notice we can draft 7,000 men now doing shore duty into a fleet on active service.

It is interesting to note that Admiral Sir Compton Domvile was the vice-admiral who was the chief umpire in the British manœuvres of 1900 and that one of his recommendations ran as follows:—

"We would beg to submit that in future manœuvres the date for the conclusion of them should be unknown to the admirals, as the fixing of a date naturally causes the admiral in command to run their coal down to the very lowest limit consistent with safety, and causes them to adopt a course of strategy which might compel them to lose command of the sea at a critical time."

Whatever may be the result of the manœuvres, the efficiency of the British fleet will be considerably improved.

SINCE the opening of the long Siberian railway, the number of butter producing dairies in Siberia has increased from 140 in 1898 to 2500 in 1902, and the amount of butter exported has risen from a little over five million pounds to over ninety millions, a striking proof of the capabilities of the country and of the advantage the railway will be to Siberian farmers.

AT the Osaka Exhibition Mr. K. Mikimoto had on view artificial pearls, manufactured on his own patented system. As the natural oyster made pearls prove, the oysters, by process peculiar to themselves, cover foreign matter such as sand or parasites, with the same substance out of which their shells are made. Mr. Mikimoto pushed in to the shells on an oyster-bank acquired by him small substances which got in time covered with the oysters' pearl-stuff. These artificial pearls of a medium size were sold for five yen apiece. They were also displayed made up into necklaces, bracelets, rings, brooches &c. The Swiss Consul-General in Yokohama stated that he could not see any difference between the natural and these artificial pearls; he admitted, however, that he was not a connoisseur.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

SERVIANS AND THE REVOLT.

SUCCESS OF THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

The news from the Balkans is conflicting, as on the one hand in Turkish circles opinions appear to be more optimistic and express a hope that the insurrection at Monastir will be crushed in the course of a week, on the other hand reports from Sofia declare that the situation is more acute The difficulties of the Bulgarian Government are increasing as the people resent the efforts of the Government to prevent the bands of insurgents crossing the frontier.

A mass meeting has been held at Belgrade at which the Government was urged to intervene on behalf of the Macedonians.

The revolt in Adrianople is so far successful that the insurgents now occupy all points along the Black Sea coast.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

Prince Ferdinand is returning to Sofia.

AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

GERMANY ANNOYED.

The German press express dissatisfaction at American intervention in the near East as being likely to upset the political calculations of Germany, Austria, and Russia.

RUSSIA AND THE BRUSSELS CONVENTION.

RETALIATORY MEASURES.

The "Times" Paris correspondent is informed from St. Petersburg that Russia finding her interests prejudiced by the Brussels Convention, particularly regarding the export of sugar to England and India, will resort to retaliatory measures which will principally affect the tea trade.

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO VIENNA.

AN HISTORIC OCCASION,

CITY LAVISHLY DECORATED.

The greatest interest is being taken at Vienna in the visit of King Edward to-day, it being the first visit of any British monarch.

The city is lavishly decorated in honour of the occasion.

The Austrian and English press have most cordial articles regarding the visit.

M. DE WITTE.

AN INCREASE OF HONOUR.

M. De Witte has been appointed President of the Committee of Ministers in Russia while retaining the supreme direction of the Ministry of Finance.

FIRE ON THE INDIAN MAIL TRAIN.

A fire took place on the outward Indian mail train at Creil in France on Saturday. Thirty-five bags were destroyed and thirty-five partially damaged, all containing newspapers.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, AUGUST 31.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Arabia, with the English mails of the 21st instant, left here for Bombay at 10 a.m. to-day.

THE NEW BISHOP OF COLOMBO.

CONSECRATION AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 31.

The Rev Ernest Arthur Copleston was consecrated Bishop of Colombo yesterday morning in the presence of a fairly large congregation at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta The act of consecration was performed by the Metropolitan assisted by the Bishops of Nagpur, Lucknow, and Lahore. The Bishop of Lahore preached the sermon.

CONFERENCE OF SCHOOL MANAGERS.

A Conference of the managers of European Schools to discuss the new code opens at Simla on the 1st September.

INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

MR. C. F. SIEVWRIGHT IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 31.

Mr. Charles Francis Sievwright, who has been touring in various parts of the Far East, has arrived in Calcutta, his immediate mission being to discover whether British Indians are aliens or loyal subjects of the British Empire. Entirely for this purpose he has been entrusted with two important petitions by British Indian subjects domiciled in Australia which he will present to the National Indian Congress and the Mahomedan Educational Conference at their annual gatherings in December next. Meanwhile he visits the chief cities of the Empire to personally investigate the conditions of Indian affairs.

THE serious breach in the Sathar Wah in the Khairpur State, which occurred three weeks ago, and was endangering the safety of the surrounding country, has been now closed after about a fortnight's persistent endeavours. The closing of the breach was carried on under the personal supervision of Mir Ahmedali Khan, son of His Highness the Mir, assisted by the Acting Vizier, K. S. Mirza Nawaz Ali Beg. The new vizier, Sirdar Mahomed Yakub, arrived at Khairpur on the 24th instant and has taken up the question of the introduction of Rhea into the State, preparations for which had been made by his predecessor.

THE ARMY OF INDIA.

SIGNALLING REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

The Army of India signalling report for the past year is reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief in the Indian Army Orders to-day issued. Lord Kitchener describes the efficiency of the Cavalry and Infantry as satisfactory, but states that he regrets to have to comment on the general unsatisfactory state of signalling in the Royal Garrison Artillery. The corps specially commended are the 5th Dragoons, the 15th Hussars, and the 3rd Hussars amongst the British Cavalry; the 1st Royal Scots, the 1st Hampshires, the 3rd Rifle Brigade, the 2nd Connaught Rangers, the 2nd Borderers, the 1st York and Lancasters, and the 1st Devonshires amongst the British Infantry; the 2nd Punjab Cavalry and the 7th Bengal Lancers amongst the Native Cavalry; and the 13th Punjab Infantry, the 26th Punjab Infantry, the 15th Sikhs, the 37th Dogras, the 25th Punjab Infantry, the 36th Sikhs, and the 2nd Moplahs amongst the Native Infantry.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

VALUE OF INDIAN CAMELS.

General Egerton telegraphs that "The Times" depreciation of the Indian camels sent to Somaliland is altogether unfounded. Their work has been invaluable, they are in excellent health, and out of 2,843 despatched only 84 have died since the beginning of July, some thirty of these deaths being due to poisonous grazing.

THE MAHARAJAH OF BIKANEER

The Maharajah of Bikaneer arrives in Simla today, and will be the Viceroy's guest at the Burg.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Gordons and the Royal Irish Rifles who met each other in the finals for the Delhi Football Cup are the favourites for the Durand Tournament which takes place here next month.

CHARGES AGAINST A TEA GARDEN MANAGER.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 31.

The case of Peter William Bisset Bain, Sub-Manager of the Kumbrigram Tea Garden, Silchar, who was committed to the High Court Sessions on charges of grievous hurt and hurt, fell through today owing to the Crown entering a "nolle prosequi." Justice Sale, on taking his seat, told the Advocate-General that he had carefully read and considered the whole evidence, and that in his opinion the charges of grievous hurt and simple hurt were unsustainable. His Lordship added it was impossible that upon the evidence any jury would convict the accused on these charges, and expressed his astonishment that the jury in the lower court should have convicted the accused of simple hurt. Even if the charge of simple hurt was proceeded with, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, his Lordship would consider that the punishment the accused had already undergone was sufficient, and would refrain from passing any additional punishment. The Advocate-General then entered a "nolle prosequi," and the accused was discharged, his Lordship directing that the discharge should amount to acquittal. The decision was received with marked enthusiasm, which his Lordship ordered to be suppressed, remarking that it was highly improper that any such manifestation of feeling should be given in a court of justice.

CHARGES AGAINSTAN ADVOCATE.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 31.

In the matter of the enquiry into the alleged unprofessional conduct of Mr. H. Lubeck, advocate, in connection with the late Basappa Chetty estate litigation, the Hon'ble the British Resident to-day heard Mr. Rudra, barrister, on behalf of Mr. Lubeck, and Mr. Lawrance, Public Prosecutor, who had been directed by the Resident to formulate the series of charges.

Mr. Lawrance said that as the District Judge's decision in the original civil suit, which found against Mr. Lubeck's professional conduct, had been considerably modified by the appellate judgment he would, with the Court's consent, withdraw all but the thirteenth count of the charges.

After some informal discussion Sir Donald Robertson decided to leave the whole matter over to be dealt with by his successor. His Honour took exception to the tenor of the affidavit Mr. Lubeck had filed in which he suggested that Sir Donald was prejudiced.

THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

I have the best authority for saying that the Maharajah of Mysore will open the Representative Assembly in person at Mysore next month, and that he will take the opportunity of enumerating a clear statement of his policy to his people.

GOLF AT BANGALORE.

In the Madras versus Bangalore golf match the former have won by 26 holes. This is the thirty-second match since the cup was instituted in 1878, Madras having won 20 matches, Bangalore 12 The totals this year were 38 and 12. The Madras team were entertained at the United Service Club last night.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

Major Harrison, Adjutant, Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifles, has been appointed Second-in-Command of the 1st East Yorkshire Regiment.

Major Goold, West Riding Regiment, is permitted to retire on retired pay.

The hired Transport "Ranee," conveying drafts etc., to join Units on Field Service in Somaliland, will sail for Berbera from the Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock, on the 3rd September.

The draft for the 2nd Sikh Infrntry will arrive at the Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock, at 6 a.m. (local time) for embarkation on the 3rd September. The drafts for No. 1 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, and 7th Bombay Pioneers from Kirkee will arrive at the Victoria Terminus at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 3rd September, and will proceed at once to the Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock, for embarkation.

Lieutenant W. F. Lumsden, No. 60 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to No. 4 Company, Hongkong-Singapore Battalion of Royal Garrison Artillery, and is to join on the 17th September.

ARRIVALS, AUGUST 31.—Monro, Col., Bombay, Seaforth Highlanders, on duty from South Africa.

Thomson, Lt., Bombay, H. L. I., on duty from Poona.

DEPARTURE AUGUST 31.—Holdich, Lieut., Punj-5th Gurkha Rifles, to rejoin to Abbotabad.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th August 190', shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1 02 of 172,563 maunds and Rs. 44,392 in the earnings.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

FINAL SITTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 31.

The Bombay Presidency Mahomedan educational Conference held its last and final sitting to-day. The attendance of Mahomedans was equal if not greater than that on the first two sittings. There was a sprinkling of Parsee and Hindu gentlemen, Professor Muller of the Elphinstone College, Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy of Bombay, Mrs. and Miss Sorabjee, and Miss Chubb of Ahmednaggar were among those present. A large mandap was occupied by several Borah and Mogul gentlemen, while the main portion of the shamiana was occupied by Mahomedans of all classes. Greatest order prevailed and much enthusiasm displayed, applauses being rigorous and hearty throughout. Several resolutions were passed during the day. One of these was that the Conference considers its duty to approach the wealthy classes of Mahomedans to ameliorate the condition of the ulmas of Islam who have been totally neglected hitherto. Another resolution was that female education should be encouraged by all possible means to bring about the regeneration of the community. The third resolution was that the Conference realises the importance of physical training which should in no case be neglected. The last resolution was that the Conference concurs with Calcutta and other Conferences that there is a necessity for establishing a Moslem University. Mrs. Sorabjee was one of the large number that addressed the meeting. She touched on the benefits of female education, and that Mahomedans who lived well could afford to give a portion towards female education. Miss Chubb, who has recently come out to India in the work of female education, spoke on the same subject, considering that the regeneration of women deserved the utmost attention, as upon the education of women depended the future well being of any community. The Conference terminated with the concluding remarks of the President, to whom and to the members of the various committees, and to the delegates a vote of thanks was given. The President, the general secretary, and some of the visitors were garlanded and presented with bouquets. The Conference was most successful, and arrangements were carried through excellently.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KOLHAPUR.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

POONA, AUGUST 31.

A carriage accident occurred this evening to the Maharajah of Kolhapur and his brother the Chief of Kagul. Whilst driving towards Band Garden, the horses shied and bolted. The Maharajah of Kolhapur managed to get out of the carriage, but the Chief of Kagul stayed in the carriage which ultimately overturned near the police chowky on the Bund road. The horses and carriage both damaged, and the Chief of Kagul appeared to be slightly hurt. The horses were big Australians.

COLONEL YOUNG'S SCHOOL.

MR GILES' SPEECH.

Mr. Giles, C. I. F., the Director of Public Instruction presided this evening over the distribution of prizes to Colonel Young's School which is kept up in his memory. After distributing the prizes Mr. Giles rose and said:—There is a peculiar interest attaching to this memorial school and to primary education not only in this Presidency but all over the country. When I read the other day the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla about primary education and the necessity of impressing upon the masses I could not help thinking of this school, and I thought how easy it would be for any wealthy Indian gentleman to erect and maintain a school-house in his own birth place and called after his name. As to the subject of compulsory education in India, which I think Mr. Rahimtulla favours, I am afraid it will be long time before any such thing will be practicable, so in the meantime we must try what can be done by voluntary effort. I know that it is a source of greatest congratulation to Lord Northcote as one of the last acts of his administration to be able to greatly increase the grant towards education, and towards primary education especially. It is at present a secret, and I have, perhaps, no right to devulge it, but I have reason to believe that Government will see its way shortly to greatly increase the grant towards Colonel Young's School, perhaps about double. I am sorry to say I heard the report of the death of one teacher from plague. No sooner plague abated the children were sent back to the school, where up to the present no plague case has occurred. I hope this year may not trouble you again. In conclusion I wish prosperity to the school.

THE POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINAL TIE

One more match of the semi-final tie in connection with the Junior Polo Tournament was played this afternoon between the Gymkhana and the 3rd Bombay Cavalry. A reply having been received from Quetta that the tournament in which Captain Maynell took part was not an open tournament the difficulty about the team was regarded as solved. They were, therefore, reinstated in their place in the Tournament, though other objection against the use of ponies not belonging to the regular member still remained. The 3rd Cavalry, therefore, resolved to play against them under protest. The game was watched with considerable interest. The Cavalry played well, however the Gymkhana were more powerful, but feeling probably that they were playing under protest it robbed their play of much of its brilliance. At the end the score was equal—one goal and four subsidiaries. Extra time was given. The Cavalry were able to add a subsidiary, and won the match.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATION in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 22nd August. Gervase Francis Newport Tinley, lieutenant-colonel of the 1st (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Lancers, residing at Deesa in India. A box for the carriage of military ammunition and stores in the field. John Sathew Pereira, assistant, William Watson and Company, residing at 59, Gunpowder road, Mazagon, Bombay. A mode of advertising or making known one's business. C. B. Winter, captain, Indian Army, political agent, Southern Baluchistan, Karachi, Sind A folding waste paper receptacle. John William Cook, machinist, of 18, Exchang street, Manchester, An improved knotter for the use winders, weavers, reelers, and others for attaching two ends of thread or the like together. Edward Schaefer, gentleman, of 14, Elm street, St. Louis, United States of America. Improvements in fire extinguishers. Henry Tadwell Davis and Ernest Perrett, engineers respectively, of 115, Lewisham road, and 103,, George lane Lewisham A new or improved method and apparatus for separating oily and other impurities from water. The Regenerated Cold Air Company, manufacturers, a corporation Maine and Boston, United States of America An apparatus for treating air. James Felix Beard, machinist and engineer, of Carmen station, states of Coahuila, Mexico, and Roger Hayne, dry goods commission merchant, of St. Louis, United States of America. Improvements in machines for removing or separating the fibre contained in vegetable leaves. Alexander Harrison Brownley, jeweller, of Onehunga, in the provincial district of Auckland, in the colony of New Zealand. An improved adjustable tap and gauge for use in connection with metallic receptacles for liquids. Charles Coting Budd, carriage and wagon foreman, Southern Maratta Railway, Hubli, Improvements in carriage door locks.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE DEPARTURE.

THE RECEPTION AT THE TOWN HALL.

WE are desired to intimate that tickets for admission to the Public Reception at the Town Hall will be issued as soon as replies are to hand to the invitations now being sent out.

We are also desired to say that it is proposed to publish the first list of subscriptions on Thursday next and that the work of the secretaries would be greatly facilitated if subscribers would kindly send their contributions direct to Mr. Arthur Leslie at 1 Forbes Street.

ARRANGEMENTS AT APPOLLO BUNDER.

The following notification was issued by the Political Department yesterday:—His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Northcote, G. C. I. E., C. B., will take his departure for England in the P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Egypt from the Apollo Bunder on Saturday, the 5th September.

2. The arrangements connected with the departure of His Excellency from the Secretariat will be made by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and will be timed so that His Excellency may reach the Apollo Bunder at 1-15 p.m.

3. His Excellency, escorted by a detachment of the Governor's Body Guard, will drive from the Secretariat by the Queen's Road, Coalia Tank Road, Grant Road, Parel Road, Kalbadevi Road, Cruickshank Road, Hornby Road and Esplanade Road to the Apollo Bunder. A Guard of Honour will be detailed, under the orders of the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, to receive His Excellency at the Apollo Bandar, and the roads from the Flora Fountain to the Bunder will be lined by troops of the Garrison.

4. His Excellency will be received at the Bandar by the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Secretaries to Government, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, the Private Secretary and the Staff of His Excellency the Governor, the Municipal Commissioner, the Under Secretary to Government, the Heads of Departments, Civil and and Military, and the Sheriff of Bombay, or such of the above high officials as are then in the Presidency Town, for whom a space, marked A, will be reserved.

5. The Consular representatives of Foreign Governments are invited to be present on the occasion, and a space, marked B, will be reserved for them at the Bandar.

6. Accommodation will be reserved at the Bunder in a space marked C for any Native Chiefs who being in Bombay may have intimated to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, their desire to be present.

7. All other officers of His Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military, and the Royal Indian Marine, and officers belonging to Corps of Volunteers, than in Bombay, will be provided with seats as far as space is available. To all such as wish to attend cards of admission to space D will be supplied on application to the Executive Engineer, Presidency. The same officer will also issue cards of admission to space A to any Heads of Departments, not specified by name in paragraph 4, who may intimate that they will be present. For all other officials and persons mentioned in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 no cards will be necessary. As far as accommodation in space E is available, it will be allotted to any Ladies or Gentleman who may apply for tickets to the Executive Engineer. The arrangements at the Bunder will be made by the Public Works Department.

8. The Commissioner of Police will arrange for the maintenance of order and for keeping the streets clear.

9. Full Dress will be worn by all officers of Government entitled to wear uniform, and morning dress by all others.

10. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on the embarkation taking place. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine should be requested to make the necessary arrangements for His Excellency Lord Northcote's embarkation. The Chief Secretary to Government will attend His Excellency Lord Northcote from the Bandar to the steamer.

11. All honours due to the Governor of Bombay will be paid to His Excellency Lord Northcote until he passes Aden.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

SATISFACTION IN AUSTRALIA.

THE "Melbourne Age" in the course of an editorial referring to the appointment of Lord Northcote as Governor-General of Australia, says:—

The selection of Lord Northcote as Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth seems to be in every respect a suitable one. The special personal interest which he takes in the problems of Greater Britain perhaps owes its origin to the same cause which has enlarged the Political horizon and the Imperial aspirations of the Colonial Secretary himself; namely the possession of an American-English wife of considerable intellectual powers combined with great social attractiveness. In his college days Lord Northcote had a hard task set him in the attempt to live up to the reputation of his illustrious father of whom it was said that he was among the very few Englishmen who could read Gaek with exactly the same facility as his mother tongue. But the fashion of the day changes in studies as in everything else. The new Governor-General while at Merton College devoted most of his time to the more modern instead of the classical side of Oxford studies, and his choice in that respect will not render him any the less fitted to become the chief British proconsul in this part of the Empire.

Lord Northcote finishes a successful term of office as Governor of Bombay by dealing with a delicate matter affecting the same nation with which he was brought into contact when he started his diplomatic career under Lord Salisbury. In his capacity as Administrator of the small dependency of Aden he was called upon four moths ago to report on the best method of assuring the permanency of British interests in the disputed territory of the hinterland of that Arabian fortress where the recent tribal hostilities have occurred. He penetrated at some personal risk into this hilly territory of the interior, where he found some good country, admirably adapted as a sanatorium for men of the Aden Garrison; and his final advice to the Government on the points submitted to him was that this territory should be secured by the construction of a railway. The confidence which the Secretary of State for India displayed in his good judgment by selecting him to undertake this important mission seems to augur well for his future career in the difficult position of Governor-General of Australia. His knighthood was mentioned in our columns not long ago in connection with his present appointment, so that the final decision does not come altogether as a surprise. It is satisfactory to know that the precedent of testing privately submitting the name of a suitable Governor-General to the federal cabinet before proceeding to appoint him has now become firmly established. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, no matter how intimately he may be acquainted with the conditions of life and of politics in Greater Britain, cannot expect to be able to bear in mind all the circumstances upon which a successful selection depends as well as the responsible Ministers of the Crown in Australia. His Excellency, and Lady Northcote are sure of a warm welcome from the people of Australia when they arrive in Melbourne.

In concluding an appreciative sketch of Lord Northcote's career the "Age" observes:—The reason why he has been promoted to the Governor-Generalship before his five years' Indian service are over has yet to be explained. The departure can only be constructed as a fresh tribut to Lord Northcote's sterling abilities.

Apart from his official life, Lord Northcote has a high personal reputation as a genial, if not supra-brilliant, man of the world, who enjoys life and holds to many picturesque old-fashioned ideas. A good churchman, his family motto, "Christi Crux est mea Lux," expresses his attitude towards dogmatic theology.

TERM OF OFFICE NOT LIMITED.

The appointment of Lord Northcote as Governor-General has come as a surprise to Federal politicians, though the possibility of the choice has been within the knowledge of the Cabinet for some days past. The selection is the termination of a series of negotiations extending as far back as the time when Mr. Deakin was Acting Prime Minister.

Lord Northcote's commission as Governor-General will be during pleasure—i.e., practically unlimited in duration, as long as both his Excellency and the Colonial Office find their convenience served. Parliament will during the present financial year spend £13,015 upon the Governor-General, viz:—

	£
Salary	10,000
Maintenance of two Government Houses	6,015
	£16,015

It will also provide his Excellency with an official secretary at £400 a year and of course pay the expenses of the Federal Executive Council over which he presides. The exchange which Lord Northcote will make from the handsome palace in which he lives at Bombay to the Government House on the St. Kilda-road Melbourne.

A CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

A Sydney telegram says that Lord Tennyson sent a cable message to Lord Northcote, congratulating him on behalf of himself and Ministers upon his appointment as Governor-General of Australia and assuring him of a warm welcome from the people.

THE FIRE ON THE M. M. "TONKIN."

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE DAMAGE.

The "Kobe Chronicle" of the 7th August gives the following account of the fire on the Messageries Maritimes S. S. Tonkin.

Yesterday afternoon, at about two o'clock, fire broke out in the fore hold of the French mail steamer "Tonkin," which had arrived from Marseilles in the morning and was lying in the harbour of Oso. The flames spread with great rapidity, this being due to the nature of the cargo in the fore hold—about 2,000 tons of chlorate of potash, half consigned to Kobe and half to Yokohama. In less than twenty minutes the flames had broken out of the hold and had seized on the wood and iron work in front of the funnels—the two bridges, and the life boats on either side of the vessel. Fanned by a strong north easterly breeze the whole of this part of the ship was soon a flaming furnace, burning its way gradually along the deck. As soon as the fire was discovered, those passengers who were on board were sent ashore, but several returned to the burning ship, anxious to secure their baggage, which was, however, well looked after by the officers. The Tonkin was lying with a strong wind almost dead ahead. Her starboard was clear of smoke, and it could be seen that small ships she was rapidly becoming one burning mass. One of the first to notice the fire and to help to extinguish it was the shore agent's assistant, who happened to be at the gangway when the first alarm was given. Being well acquainted with Japanese, this gentleman was of great service in controlling a crew of coolies operating the hose from the launches. The dense smoke, the heat, and the blaze kept the launches well clear of the starboard side, and from a distance little could be seen of what was going on board, but one or two hoses were quickly at work from either side of the vessel and also from the forecastle deck playing on the bridge and into the hold. The harbour authorities and others from the shore gave assistance as quickly as possible. At the time of the outbreak the Kobe Pier Company who are the stevedores of the vessel, were discharging cargo, and in a short space of time they had three pumps at work. At three o'clock the smoke had almost completely given way to fire. The whole of the main deck forward of the funnels was by this time in the grip of the flames, and the fire could be seen blazing fiercely through the port holes of the forecastle the length of the ship covered by the flames being from forty to fifty feet. Efforts were now made to attack the fire from forward, and for this purpose one of the French seamen climbed over the ship's rails and knocked away the porthole covers so that hose could be inserted or a stream of water projected from launches, where the Harbour Master, Mr. Fujii, and and Manager of the Kobe Pier Company, Mr Kojiri, were superintending the work of several gangs of coolies with pumps and hose. Mr Matsugata and Mr Kawasaki with a launch from the Kawasaki yard also gave assistance, and these gentlemen were of great help in giving instructions to the Japanese.

Attention had very early to be directed to the vessel forward of the foreshold, for here the ship's cargo was burning with the greatest rapidity, and the advance of the fire could be easily registered as it passed the portholes. Before long paint began to peel off the hull of the Tonkin and in several places the iron was red hot. At four o'clock a smoking ruin was all that could be seen where the bridges had been. From this elevation, however,

SURROUNDED BY RED-HOT IRON,

and charred timber, the Captain and Chief Officer of the vessel, scarcely visible for smoke gave orders as well as they could. As soon as the smoke had cleared sufficiently to allow of the work being done, coolies dropped down near the hatchway and commenced to play on the fire from this position right above the hold. Axes were used in order to clear the way for the hose, and in a short time a great quantity of water was being poured into the hold from this direction. At half-past four the fire was thought to be well under control, and was subject to a steady stream of water from about a score of hose pipes.

All of the funnels the "Tokin" has suffered no damage excepting that which will be done by the smoke and water. All baggage belonging to passengers was cleared from the ship in the afternoon, and the vessel was towed by a Kawasaki tugboat to Mirame about six o'clock, the flames then bursting forth from forward of the funnels, apparently, the fire having got into the coal bunkers. The cargo that is destroyed or damaged comprises the chlorate of potash already mentioned, and other cargo consigned to Yokohama. The damage cannot yet be estimated.

Two explanations are given of the cause of the fire. One is that in hoisting several casks of potash out of the hold one of the casks slipped and fell, taking fire immediately. The other explanation given is that a coolie dropped a lighted cigarette into the hold. Once started, however, the fire spread with a rapidity that was astonishing. In less than five minutes the whole place seemed ablaze. The pumps were at work by that time, but the great quantities of smoke which proceeded from the hold made any effective work almost impossible.

There was one serious injury, and several of a minor character. An engineer was badly injured about the face and neck, and was removed by the police to Dessino's hospital. About half a dozen of the workers suffered from the suffocating effects of the smoke, but happily no one was fatally hurt.

By nine o'clock the whole of the forward part of the Tonkin, from the engine-room, was ablaze, burning furiously. The coal in the bunkers took fire at about six o'clock. There was no hope whatever of saving the forward part of vessel, and it was expected that the fire would burn itself out, and that the after part of the ship would be saved.

The vessel was beached near Miruma, and was subsequently scuttled.

With the destruction of the fore part of the Tonkin is included the whole of the effects of the seamen and several steerage passengers. As soon as the fire broke out the whole length of the forecastle was filled with dense smoke, making it impossible for the men to recover their clothes, which several of them tried to do.

A practical joker caused a considerable amount of trouble at the Poona Railway Station on Saturday. When the race special had left Bombay an individual appeared at the office of the Traffic Manager and imparted the information that several persons were travelling without tickets. The news was at once telegraphed to Poona, where a vigilant outlook was maintained when the special arrived. In consequence, some of the passengers were delayed to such an extent that they missed the first race. Naturally they were annoyed, and probably their resentment increased when they found that the favourite had won. The joker has not yet been found.

AN "Old Resident" writes to the Rangoon Gazette:—With reference to the proposal made to sail to India with the cost of training soldiers in South Africa, and the threat held out that we may have to resort again to a local European army, there were many Anglo-Indians at the time of the abolition of the Company's European regiments who regretted the change. Besides artillery there were, if I remember right, three European regiments for each presidency. They did good service wherever they were employed. The Company's regiments attracted a large number of educated men who did not care for English service, and many of these obtained civil employment out here and rose to high positions. Large numbers of the Company's European army settled in the country, and thus formed a valuable reserve in time of need, whilst their pensions were spent in it. Very little inducement would encourage pensioners now to do this, and where so many hill stations are available it is to be regretted that such inducements are not offered, for a reserve of a few thousand Europeans might at any time save the Government enormous expenditure at a crisis, and enable every soldier to be utilised on the frontier, or where his services were wanted.

THE 21ST BOMBAY INFANTRY.

THE DELOCALISATION ORDER.

THE recent order of the Commander-in-Chief in India delocalising the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion) and reconstituting it as a regiment of Pioneers will mean the disappearance of a military feature which has been associated with this city for over a century and a quarter. In view of the changes which will be necessary to bring the battalion into line with the other Pioneer regiments at present existing it is hardly too much to say that it will practically be effaced. In the recent past the regiment has existed merely as a battalion of guards; in the future it will become an active fighting unit, and will be available for service in the field whenever called upon. Needless to say Lord Kitchener's order is viewed with keen satisfaction by all connected with the regiment, officers and men alike. The prospect of a change has long been mooted, and various projects have been suggested, but none could have been more acceptable than that which is actually to come into force within the next seven or eight months. The regiment has been associated with the city of Bombay for so long that the new departure justifies a resume of the history of the battalion.

It was raised under the name of the Marine Battalion on January 3rd, 1777, and it was originally intended that it should carry out Marine duties with the East India Company's Navy. The Battalion saw active service two years after its formation. In 1779 detachments from the ships "Durrack," "Eagle," "Manchester," and "Bombay Grab" were landed at Tellicherry, and assisted the British force under the command of Captain Jameson in the operations against Sardar Khan, an officer in the service of Hyder Ali. The battalion lost one native officer and several men killed and wounded in this campaign. Twenty years later good service was done by detachments on the "Vigilant" and "Viper" in action against pirates in the Persian Gulf. Again in 1810 the battalion assisted in further operations against piratical craft in the same waters, and in the following year a detachment on the "Aurora" assisted in the reduction of the French Islands in Indian waters. A further expedition against pirates, this time in the Gulf of Cutch, was in 1812 prosecuted by the "Dart," and the regiment again saw fighting, and four years later a detachment of the regiment on board the cruiser "Benares" was employed with other troops in the reduction of the fortress of Moros in the Straits of Macassar. This stronghold was successfully stormed on the 8th of June, 1816. In the same year the Marine Battalion contributed a detachment to the complement of the cruiser "Nautilus" which engaged the American National ship "Peacock," and Subadar Esnak Lennak was killed. In the following year also the regiment saw fighting with the force under Captain W. Morrison, and a detachment was present at the reduction of the Forts of Severndroog.

In 1818 a change took place in the constitution of the regiment. The battalion was formed into a regular regiment of the line, and was styled the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, and in the same year a detachment under Lieutenant Capon served with the force commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Kennedy, which reduced the forts of Muddunghar, Ramghar, Palghar, Rassalghar, Anjanwell, and other strongholds. Detachments serving in the cruisers "Prince of Wales" and "Sylph" also took part in an attack which was made on the advanced posts of the enemy on the River Deoghar, and on this occasion the enemy were surprised, 25 were killed and wounded, and nine prisoners were taken. For the next few years in various ways detachments of the regiment were frequently engaged. Two companies of the regiment formed part of the force under Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, who in 1819 undertook an expedition for the purpose of reducing the various Piratical States in the Persian Gulf. These companies took part in the reduction of the fort of Rasul Khyma. In the following year the same detachment embarked for Muscat with other troops under Captain Thomson, 17th Dragoons, to co-operate with the Imam against the tribe of Beni-Boo-Ali. As the column was marching to attack the fort it was suddenly attacked by a strong body of the enemy, and was defeated. Captain Thomson then retreated on Muscat, the losses of the detachment of the Marine Battalion being 1 British officer, 4 native officers, 10 Havaldars, and 75 rank and file killed However, in the following year this reverse was retrieved. A large force was despatched under the command of Major-General Lionel Smith, C. B., and the tribe of Beni-Boo-Ali was effectually reduced. It is satisfactory to note that what remained of the two companies of the regiment who survived the disaster of the previous year took part in this expedition. In 1824 the regimental number was changed from the 11th to the 21st, which number it now bears. In that year a detachment served in the Burmese War on the brig "Vestal," and was present at the actions of "Naaf," "Chambler," "Arakan," and also at the capture of "Ramria," and "Landoway." The men of the Marine Battalion acquitted them so well on this occasion that they were spoken of in the highest terms by Captain John Hayes, the Commodore. Detachments were present in various ships throughout the war. Subsequently the occasions on which the Marine Battalion saw active service were few and far between. The duties of the regiment have consisted principally in policing the city of Bombay. In 1838 a detachment of three non-commissioned officers and 140 rank and file formed part of the field force under Colonel Sheriff which proceeded to the Island of Karrack, and in 1839 detachments on board the ships "Coote" and "Mahi" took part in the capture of Aden. Four years later companies of the regiment were also engaged in connection with the attack on the Hyderabad Residency prior to the battle of Meanee, and other detachments were present at the battle of Hyderabad. Ten years later—in 1852-54—detachments of the regiment were present in Rangoon seas during the second Burmese war, and in 1857 the regiment was associated with the taking of Mohumra under Lieut.-General Sir James Outram. In 1859 two companies of the regiment accompanied the force sent for the suppression of the Waigurs at Bheyt and Duarka, and assisted throughout the operations there. A small detachment of the regiment also accompanied Dr. Livingstone in his exploring expedition in Central Africa in 1866, and in the same year one company was with Lord Napier's expedition in Abyssinia. Afterwards the work of the regiment was confined to guard duty. In 1885 one company proceeded to Taita under command of Captain Mein, and in 1893 the regiment assisted in quelling the riots in Bombay. The regiment did good service in the same direction in 1898 when riots again broke out in the city, and in the same year two companies proceeded to Chahbar and Jask in the Persian Gulf for the protection of the Telegraph Offices at those places, the country being in a disturbed state owing to the attempts of the Persian Government to exact retribution for the murder of a British official.

The above is the merest summary of some of the more interesting facts of the history of the regiment. It will be noticed, however, that recently the regiment has seen little of what may be styled active service. The very constitution of the regiment has prohibited this. Since the East Indian Navy ceased to exist the battalion has done duty simply as a regiment of guards. It has always contributed to the policing of the Persian Gulf, and has done good service in Bombay. But its duties have involved a certain inactivity which make the prospects held out by Lord Kitchener's delocalisation order very acceptable. The future of the regiment is a matter of conjecture, of course, and it is impossible until definite orders arrive to speak of it with any degree of certainty. We believe, however, in the light of past experience as to the constitution of other regiments of "Pioneers" that it may be assumed that the result of the new order, which is expected to come into force in March next, will be that the regiment will then proceed to Kirkee. The Marine Battalion is to retain its present constitution, but may eventually give up two companies, of

Mahrattas and two of Presidency Mahomedans, and receive in their place two companies of Sikhs and two of Pathans. The regiment will no longer be responsible for guard duty in the Persian Gulf, and in pursuance of Lord Kitchener's order the companies serving there have already been relieved. At present there are ten men of the Marine Battalion on board the "Lawrence" in the Gulf, but they will eventually be relieved, and in future the duties of the regiment will conform to those of other "Pioneer" regiments. As already stated when once the Marine Battalion under its new title leaves this city it will not be seen here again, and the severance of an association which has become historical gives rise to a feeling of regret. The new arrangement will open up to the regiment and its officers an enlarged field, a much bigger range of activity, and on this account the regiment is to be sincerely congratulated.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

KEMP AND COMPANY LIMITED.

THE report of the directors of Kemp and Company Limited, for the year ending 30th June last is as follows :—

Plant Furniture and Fittings.—It is proposed that the sum of Rs. 1,328 15 0 be written off for depreciation.

Profit and Loss Account.—The balance of Profit and Loss Account is Rs. 37,719 0 5 which the Directors recommend to be disposed of as follows :—

At Credit of Profit and Loss,Account Rs. 37,719 0 5
Dividend of 9 per cent. on Paid up Capital, or Rs. 15 12 per share Rs. 31,500 0 0 ; Deterioration of Plant and Furniture Rs. 1,328 15 0 ; Bonus to Staff Rs. 3,700 0 0 ; To Reserve Fund Rs. 1,190 1 5 ; total Rs. 37,719 0 5.

Reserve Fund.—This now stands at Rs. 2,33,922 15 1 and with the Rs. 1,190 1 5 now proposed to be added to it, will make it Rs. 2,35,113 0 6.

Management.—With all the details of the Management and the efficiency of the Staff, which includes seven European diplomaed chemists, the Directors are quite satisfied.

Branches at Cumballa Hill and Byculla.—The Directors are satisfied with the working of these Branches. The Colaba Branch is now situated in the Taj Mahal Hotel, and is one of the finest Pharmacies in India. It promises to give excellent results.

The Directors recorded with sincere regret the loss of the services of Dr. T. Blaney, C.I.E., last year, and now desire to express their sorrow at losing him absolutely by death. A minute expressing this was entered in their records. Sir Hurkissondas Nurrotamdass was elected Chairman in the place of Dr Blaney by the Board.

Under Section 86 of the Articles of Association, two of the Directors, viz, Sir Hurkissondas Nurrotamdass and Mr. A. Pell, retire from office by rotation, the latter does not offer himself for re election, but under Section 88 the former is eligible for re election.

During the year Dr. R. Row was elected as a Director, in place of the late Dr. T. Blaney, his knowledge of medicine and his extensive practise making him particularly valuable to the Company Your directors recommend the shareholders to confirm the appointment,

The Auditors, Messrs. Cornforth and Mistri also retire from office and it will be for the Shareholders present to elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 17 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Vasanjee Monjee presiding. The report of the directors showed that during the year under report the company had made a profit of Rs. 19,971-11-11. From this sum deducting Rs, 4,868-4-9, being the loss for the previous two years, there remained a balance of Rs. 15,103-7-2, from which Rs. 2,000 were carried to the reserve fund, Rs. 2,500 to the depreciation Fund, Rs. 3,500 to the building repair fund, and the balance to the next year's accounts. The report and the audited balancesheet were received and adopted and a dividend of the 40 per share was declared. Mr. Meghji Khetsi, the director, was re-elected and Mr. R. W. Mistri was appointed auditor for the current year. Thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

QUIS CUSTODIET IPSOS CUSTODES.

THERE come before the High Court at Allahabad a day or two ago a case deserving of being recorded to the credit of the Railway Police, and remarkable for the ingenuity displayed by the other principal actors in the story. It appears that in the region round about Moradabad thefts of goods from railway vans had been of undesirably frequent occurrence and the peculiarity of some of these thefts was that the vans from which the goods had been abstracted arrived at their destination to all appearance in the same condition as when they had been finally closed and sealed with the patent seal of the East India Railway Company. A process of elimination led to the inference that the thefts were committed at Moradabad,and accordingly a party of police were detailed to watch privily the transhipment yard at the Moradabad station.For some nights they watched in vain, but at last their vigilance was rewarded. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, after the last train had left, Sub-Inspector Gajabhar Prasad and Sub-Inspector Dalganjan Dube, who with Head Constable Kalash and some constables were on the watch, heard an unusual noise as of people walking about in the yard. Creeping cautiously into the yard under cover of some waggons they saw several men on the platform sans pulling bales of cloth out of a waggon, others stacking them together at a little distance, and others again carrying them away. The party then separated into three groups. Two approached the waggon at which the plunderers were busy from either end of the platform, whilst the third remained hidden behind a waggon opposite to it. At a signal those opposite the waggon fired a flare light. This had the intended effect. The thieves all turned towards the light and thus several of them were recognised Then the police rushed at the thieves. Two of them were captured on the spot, and another after a chase. The rest escaped at the time,but four more were ultimately captured and put upon their trial. One of these was discovered upon information given by one of his accomplices, seated in a waggon with a light d lamp by his side. The waggon to all appearance was completely closed, and the patent seal was in tact. One of the bales which that waggon contained was found to have been opened and its contents extracted. The seven men, who were thus arrested were all watchmen in the service of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company. They were sent to trial on a charge under Section 331 of the Indian Penal Code (theft by a servant), and were one and all convicted and sentenced each to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of twenty rupees, The case came up in the High Court in revision one of the men of the men applying for a reduction of sentence, but the Chief Justice declined so interfere, During the trial the trying Magistrate was shown the means by which these ingenious thefts were accomplished, and he thus records his experiences :—I also saw a man getting a waggon the door of which was sealed with one of the patent East Indian Railway tin seals without in any way damaging the seal. The seal consists of a piece of tin (or lead) foil, which is passed through rings on the doors of the waggons and then joined and clamped with a piece of lead which bears the initials of the despatching station. Thus a loop is formed. By undoing all the bolts of the door, they slide forward to a sufficient extent to allow of a full grown man of not too stout a build passing through the aperature formed underneath" At the end of his judment the Magistrate writes :—"I would further put on record the utter uselessness for the purpose for which it is used of the patent East Indian Railway tin seal. It should here be mentioned that what the Magistrate had put on record before was his appreciation of the effective work done by the two Sub-Inspectors and their assistants. Thus in the end justice was done. It is to be hoped, however, for the sake of the commercial community and of the railway companies that some better contrivance for securing waggons containing valuable property has been or will be found than the East Indian Railway Company's patent tin seal.

MISS EILEEN MABEL DEANE, daughter of Captain L. R. Deane, has passed the Oxford Senior Examination. Miss Deane was partly educated at the Frere-Fletcher School, and at the Priory House School York.

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than any thing else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLAND' GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

VISIBLE SUPPLIES.

TRADE WITH THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

ONE of the remarkable features of this cotton season has been the steady and constant augmentation for months past of "points on" in all the useful grades of American. A few figures will show clearly what has occurred. Thus, on January 2 middling was at 4·72d. and January futures at 4.68d ; on that day, therefore, middling on the spot was worth 4 points on and good middling 20 on. On the first market-day in August middling was at 6.62d. and August fututres at 6.35d., showing middling at 27 points on and good middling at 51 points on. On February 2 middling was at 9 points on ; on March 2, 13 points on ; April 1 saw the premium 17 1-2 points on ; May 1, 20 on ; June 2, 26 1-2 on ; July 1, 18 on ; and August 4, 27 on. With the exception of July 1, therefore, all these dates show augmentation in the premium for useful grades. It may be of interest to give the course of premiums in 1900, which was the year of the Overton corner. Translating sixty-fourths into hundredths the premiums come out as follows :—January 2, 1900, 15 points on ; February 1, 13 ; March 2, 16 ; April 2, 11 ; May 1, 13 ; June 1, 7; July 2, 15 August 1, 25; September 1, 35; September 13 (the climax of the corner), 2 points discount; September 29, 25 points on. Plainly, therefore at only one point of the corner did premiums run higher than on the 4th instant, and at one time all premium had disappeared. As between 19 0 and 1903 the question is really one of the different quality of the two crops grown. There was relatively a greater proportion of the useful grades and less of low cotton in 1900 than in the present crop, but the point of interest does not lie there so much as in a consideration of the amount of damage to spinners interest by this year's augmentation of premium, This season the augmentation has been particularly awkward because it was over and above the constant rise in prices. How far has the spinner been able to defend himself against to untoward a circumstance ? There seems some reason so believe that the trade has been less hurt by this augmentation of premium than might be supposed, although no doubt there are very many cases where it has severely punished individual spinners.

In the first place, the trade usually buys very largely during the winter months, and runs into the spring with stocks of cotton on hand, and such cotton was bought when premiums "on" were small. In the next place, "calls" have largely protected the trade from the rise in premiums, although offering no protection at all against rises in the market price. The essence of a call is to secure the required grade and quality at so many points on for such grade for forward delivery. During the past spring a great deal of business was done in that way by spinners, and there is even now a fair amount of cotton in stock at Liverpool waiting to be delivered on calls. The system of calls generally can be and has been pretty vigorously criticised as affording no cover against advances of the market, but such merits as the system does possess have been exemplified this season and have stood the spinner in good stead. In every case of a call he has shifted to the merchant who sold the all call difficulty about a further augmentation of points on. Wherever the merchant who was selling these calls had cotton already imported he was not hurt any more than the spinner, but wherever he was selling any special grade forward trusting to buy it in America he ran considerable risk of having to pay increased premiums for it. It would indeed appear probable that the augmentament of premiums has been paid partly by the merchant and partly by certain classes of spinners in irregular proportions. It is also probable that where the spinner gained in points on he lost more or less on the general advance of the market, or was unable to get the advantage accruing to him in his sales of yarn. Generally the rise in premiums has been a further aggravation of the difficulties under which the trade has laboured in a very troublesome season. What is wanted to correct these troubles is, of course, an abundant supply of cotton, exceeding or greatly exceeding all requirements.

Notwithstanding the improved record of their business during the past year and some evidence of increased efficiency in its management, the shareholders in the English Sewing Cotton Company, Limited, had another stormy meeting yesterday. The vendors and the other shareholders are agreed on at least one point, namely that in relation to its present earnings the original capitalisation of the Company was excessive. This seems fairly obvious. But whereas the one party attributes the disparity to an inadequate profit on the turnover, the other attributes it to extravagant prices paid for the component businesses. We understand that recent investigations have disclosed some remarkable differences in the terms upon which the several businesses were acquired Some of the vendors appear to have obtained only moderate prices, whilst others seem to have made very much better bargains for themselves. In their cotton circular, dated August 11, Messrs Neill Brothers comment upon the port receipts, which, as they remark, have fallen to the "merest driblets." During the past five weeks only 138,000 bales have been added to the seasons figures, and of these 133,000 bales have been taken by American spinners. In the corresponding period last year the American spinners alone took 248, 00 bales. The total commercial crop is now put by Messrs. Neill at "under rather than over eleven million bales," but the closing corrections—still an unknown quantity—will probably affect the Southern consumption only. It is pointed out that, as compared with the last "famine" year (1909), the visible supply which a month ago showed an excess of 120 000 bales for this country, is now precisely equal for Great Britain, but smaller by 59,000 for the Continent ; while America holds in ports and counted towns nearly as much as last year, and 79,000 more than in 1900. The most serious feature of the situation is that of 226,000 bales visible in America, all except 24,000 bales (according to Messrs Neill's calculations) is practically in the hands of the speculative clique now in possession at New York and New Orleans, who are thus able to do what they like with those markets so long as they are willing and able to hold. This great power may be exercised by them in forcing a still greater advance, or the possession of a big stock of undesirable cotton may later on be used as a weapon to beat down prices, if it should then suit the presen bulls to inaugurate a campaign on the other side. In either case the concentration of so large a proportion of the available supply will continue to be a danger to the rest of the cotton world, until its influence is lost in the incoming tide of the new crop.

In the current controversy about Free Trade "Fair Trade," and Protection it is generally assumed that Germany, Holland, and Belgium are customers of the United Kingdom to the values indicated by the Board of Trade returns. The returns for 19 2 give the following account of our exports :—To Germany £33,094,565 ; To Holland £13,071,131 ; To Belgium 12,61?,751. The assumption that these figures represent the value of the purchases made by these three countries from Great Britain is entirely mistaken and based on a simple misappearhension. In all cases the declaration made by the Board of Trade states the value of the goods and the port at which these are to be landed and not their real destination. Consider for instance, the route taken by a bale of cotton yarn bought by a firm at Bar men Crefeld or Gradbach. In order to reach the actual buyer this bale would be shipped from Manchester, Hull, or Grimsby to Rotterdam and then transported either by rail or river steamer to Rhenish Prussia, but it would figure as an export to Holland. Take another instance that of a bale of cotton goods intended for the large manufacturing town of Lodz, in Russian Poland. This since Poland has no seaboard would be transmitted to its destination by a North German port, probably Konigsberg or Stettin, and would be officially recorded as an export to Germany, whilst in reality it would be an export to Russia

Nearly the whole of the trade of the Austro-Hungarian monarcy, which has only two ports, on the Adriatic—viz., Trieste and Fiume,—has to go through Germany, and figures therefore as an export to Germany. It would be far too expensive to direct the whole of Austria-Hungary's imports and exports through the above-named two ports. The Board of Trade figures for 1902 are :—These are Exports to Austria-Hungary £2,511, imports from Austria, Hungary £1,63,756, totally misleading, as will be seen at once when they are compared with the figures for small States like Holland and Belgium. Statistics as regards trade are only of real value when they relate to countries like the United States, Egypt, China, and Japan, where the goods go direct to their real destination by sea. Switzerland and Servia, for instance, which have no seaboard, do not figure in the returns of the Board of Trade, although they have a considerable trade with the United Kingdom. During the winter in Russia, when her ports are icebound, all imports and exports go through non-Russian ports and swell the trade figures of Germany. English legislation does not provide so far any means of enabling the statistician to arrive at the true figures. It is perhaps possible by dint of great diligence to arrive at the true figures of our imports and exports, which may be derived from official statistics of Germany, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Switzerland, and similarly geographically situated countries.

Those who are familiar with the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and know how large a share that line has had in the development of the Dominion, may well feel a keen interest in the project for a second Canadian transcontinental line, to be formed by an extension of the Grank Trunk Railway to be Pacific Coast. The present Canadian Government—and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, especially—appear to be very strongly in favour of the scheme, and in this respect, according to the Toronto "Globe," for instance, they merely reflect the opinions of the overwhelming majority of Canadians. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has lately, given an explanation of the project, and the dominant fact to which he called attention, we are told, is that the line will be entirely Canadian. In this respect it will differ materially from the Canadian Pacific Railway, which in order to reach the port of St. John, in New Brunswick, was carried across the American State of Maine. In giving prominence to this feature of the Grand Trunk scheme the Canadian Premier has appealed to the strongest sentiment of Canadians of all races—that of independence. By a kind of instinct, it may be, Sir Wilfrid has taken up a position in the matter which, we are assured, "will commend itself to the deliberate and matured judgment of Canadians from ocean to ocean." The "strong, new wine of nationhood is in their blood," and for years to come they "will watch the evolution of this all-Canadian railway with the feeling that it symbolises as well as promotes a realised nationality."

Undoubtedly this sentiment has been greatly developed by the rush to the Yukon gold districts, as well as by the completion of the Canadian Pacific line, though it may be said with truth that the Yukon gold industry is in itself a consequence of through railway communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific by way of Canada, which induced an increased interest in the little known and vast northern and western territories of Canada. The real stimulus which is making the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific Railway a popular project is the feeling that the setimental bond of Canadian union requires strengthening by a material bond. This was equally felt forty years ago when the federation of the old Province of Canada with the Maritime Provinces was agreed to,and provision was then made for the construction of an intercolonial railway. The proposed new transcontinental "all-Canadian" railway will traverse British Columbia, the North west Territory, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, whilst the Intercolonial Railway will serve as an extension across Nova Scotia to Halifax and Sydney. It will connect every province of the Dominion except Prince Edward Island, and it is claimed that the insularity of the latter will not prevent it from being advantageously affected. Amongst other considerations which are making the scheme popular is the belief that the new system will prove a better "colonisation railway" than even the Canadian Pacific line. It will open up "a second breadth of territory better adapted for continuous settlement than the region traversed by the Canadian Pacific for a great part of its length." Though there may still be some lack of continuity in this respect, the breaks will be "short and far between" as compared with what they are now. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has also urged in favour of the project the need for some means of enabling the Dominion to dispense with the bonding arrangements at peesent in force between Canada and the Unsted States.

The existing bonding system is, of course, equally convinient and advantageous to both countries. But possibilities are imagined which might put an end to the agreement, and Sir Wilfrid does not consider it safe for Canada to rely on an arrangement which might at any time be broken by political influences. He holds that the best and most effectual way for the Canadians to maintain friendly relations with their powerful neighbours is to become absolutely independent of them and the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will be an important,step in that direction. Finally, the railway will further help to develop and consolidate Canadian nationality by being a link in the most economical trade route between the east of Asia and the west of Europe, including the British Islands. Close observers of trade developments in recent years are familiar with the fact that the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway has already given a most important impetus to trans-Pacific trade as well as to trans-Atlantic trade. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway can scarcely fail to secure, and on even more advantageous terms in some respects, an additional share of trade which would otherwise pass through Seattle, San Francisco, and New York. These bold ideals suggest how great may be the future of the country which has within a very few years already done so much to bring Great Britain and the Far East into closer relationship.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 31ST AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

PRESSURE has increased briskly at Nagpur, Masulipatam and Madras and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere The barometer is below normal over nearly the whole country, the centre of lowest pressure being apparently in the east of the Central Provinces, where the deficiency amounts to about a tenth of an inch.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab, United Provinces and Rajputana, and at Jabbulpore and Rajpur and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to fresh at Veraval, Akola, Amraoti, Aurrangabad, Belgaum and Secunderabad.

Temperature variations are in most cases small The maximum varied from 108° at Jacobabad to 77° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 82° at Lahore to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in all districts. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain has fallen over a large area, the chief amounts being 3·92 at Amraoti 2·95 at Hoshangabad and between one and two inches at Khandwa Malegaon and Karwar.

Weather.—The depression which has moved during the past two days from the Bay of Bengal into the Central Provinces is drawing in the winds from the whole of Western India and is likely to give general rain.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, In the absence of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the President, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola was voted to the chair.

EXPERTS' FEES.

Dr. Viegas asked for urgency for the consideration of the following letter from the Commissioner :

With reference to the Resolution of the Corporation of the 18th June 1903 approving of the report, dated 25th May 1903 of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution of the 13th November 1902 regarding the surcharging of sewers, &c. and intimating to the Commissioner that the Corporation will on the recommendation of the Standing Committee sanction a grant for meeting the cost of expert opinion, I have the honour to state that the Committee above referred to having at my suggestion agreed to Messrs. G. Midgley Taylor and G. R. Strachan being consulted, I ascertained the experts' fees. They have agreed to accept a joint fee of 750 guineas and the Committee have approved of it. I therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to this amount (750 guineas Rs, 11,812?-0) being paid to the expert and to its being met out of Surplus Cash Balance which amounts to Rs. 6,11 082 as shown in the memorandum circulated with the Agenda of the Corporation for the month of August 1903. This amount will be treated as an advance to be subsequently adjusted against Loan Funds."

Urgency having been granted, Dr Viegas moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to a grant of the equivalent in rupees of 740 guineas from surplus cash balance to meet the fee to be paid to Messrs. G. Midgley Taylor and G. R. Strachan for giving their opinion on matters connected with the surcharging of sewers in the City the amount being subsequently adjusted against Loan Funds.

The proposition was adopted,

DEPORTATION OF PAUPER IMMIGRANTS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, who forwarded for orders, copy of Government Resolution, General Department, plague, dated the 15th May 1903, regarding charges on account of the deportation from Bombay of pauper immigrants, outstanding against Native States. The Government under their resolution of the 15th May last decided that the claims for deportation changes outstanding against Native States should be withdrawn and informed the Municipal Commissioner that the Government could not undertake to make any further recoveries from the States, but that the Government would pay half the cost of deportation in all such cases up to the date of the receipt of the Resolution.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter to the Corporation stated that the total amount recoverable from the Native States and the Government aggregated Rs. 22,477-14-0 and Rs. 1,270-13-9 respectively. But as the decision of the Government in their resolution of the 15th May last was opposed to the views of the corporation as expressed in their resolutions of 9th May and 14th November 1901, (the commissioner) considered it necessary to submit the case to the corporation for orders. The liability imposed on the Municipality by the division of the government amounted to 11,300 14-3, Pending the decision of the corporation, arrangement was being made to recover from the government the moiety of the changes already accepted by the government both in respect of expenses incurred in connection with Native states and British Districts.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that the orders passed by the government regarding the withdrawal of deportation charges outstanding against native states might be accepted.

The resolution on being put to the vote was lost.

INSANITARY CHAWLS.

In accordance with a notice of motion previously given, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji moved that the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the insanitary and unfit condition of several chawls and huts used for human habitations on the Ghorupdeo Road and that he be requested to take the necessary steps to remedy the same. He said that the chawl were over crowded by the people of working classes and the mortality amongst them being very high during plague epidemic it was expedient that those chawls should be improved.

The proposition was carried. The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p.m. on Monday next.

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. PARSI GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Parsi Gymkhana by 39 runs. Kapadia for the Parsees took seven wickets for 36 runs, and for the Hindus Vakil took five for 24. runs. Scores :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.
Parbhottam, c Pavri, b Kapadia	10	not out	6
P K Telang, b Pavri	9	c and b Bilimoria	13
W B Talpade, c D Kanga, b Pavri	6	c and b Lala	21
C V Mehta, c D Kanga, b Kapadia	1	c and b D Kanga	43
G R Banda, c Lala, b Kapadia	9	c and b Vatcha	6
L S Bhandare, c Vatcha, b Kapadia	0	c and b Vatcha	4
Seshachari, b Kapadia	6	did not bat	
K A Date, c H Kanga, b Kapadia	0	b Vatcha	0
M D Pal, c Bilimoria, b Vatcha	20	b Bilimoria	12
Shinker, st b Kapadia	4	c and b Lala	11
D N Vakil, not out	7	st D Kanga	1
Extras	5	Extras	5
Total	77	Total	121

PARSI GYMKHANA.

First Innings.	
H Kanga, b Vakil	18
J D Mody, b Vakil	39
D D Kanga, c Seshachari, b Mehta	0
B M Bilimoria, c Seshachari, b Vakil	5
N B Sakiatwala, b Mehta	4
M E Pavri, c Seshachari, b Mehta	0
J J Pocha, c Pal, b Mehta	13
Lala, c Pal, b Vakil	5
J M Dastur, not out	6
M B Vatcha, c Talpade, b Vakil	7
K S Kapadia, st b Mehta	4
Extras	15
Total	116

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. NEW SHIWAJI C.C.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for New Shiwaji C. C., by two wickets and 14 runs. Scores :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

R G Munsif, b D R Telang	12
C V Mehta, b M R Deo	23
M G Nadkerni, b D K Telang	2
S D Thakur, b M R Deo	0
G H Bhatadeker, c Pai, b M R Deo	10
W G Shete, c Kanojee, b M R Deo	15
Prabhaker, c Pai, b M R Deo	0
P R Telang, c Kanojee, b M R Deo	3
P N Vijayaker, b M R Deo	2
D N Merchant, c and b Varahadker	17
W N Nadkerni, not out	0
Extras	19
Total	103

NEW SHIWAJI C. C.

W L Masurker, not out	57
Rangneker, played on, b C V Mehta	7
M D Pal, b Bhatadeker	39
D R. Telang, b Bhatadeker	0
Mirker, l-b-w, b C V Mehta	0
Canoji, b Bhatadeker	1
M R Deo, c Bhatadeker, b C V Mehta	6
Hadker, st b C V Mehta	0
Jayaker, run out	1
Varadhker, not out	2
Karwarker, to bat	
Extras	4
Total	117

MUNICIPAL C. C. vs. TECHNICAL COLLEGE C. C.

An interesting match was played between the above two teams last Saturday resulting in a victory for the Municipal Club by 8 runs and 5 wickets. For the Technical College Masani only entered into double figures scoring 19, while for the Municipal team, Guard, Daruwala and Chinoy entered into double figures namely 24, 11, and 13.

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. NEW SHIVAJEE C. C.

This match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the New Shivaji by one run only. The New Shivaji C. C. having won the toss allowed their opponents to bat first. The latter scored 56 runs in all, Messrs Mahomed Arabi and R. M. Somji contributing 20 and 15 respectively. The New Shivaji C. C. responded with 57 runs, Messrs Divekar and Kanoji contributing 12 and 10 runs respectively The feature of the match was the excellent bowling performance of Mr. M. R. Deo who captured all the ten wickets of the Gymkhana at a cost of 20 runs only. Mr. Abba captured 7 for 18 runs for the Gymkhana.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s, 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

SPECIAL APPEAL BENCH.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Jacob formed a Special Appeal Bench at the High Court yesterday, to hear an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Tyebjee delivered in December 1902, in the suit brought by Mr. Jehangir Manockji Cursetji against the Secretary of State for India. The plaintiff and appellant appeared in person. The Hon. Mr. Spot, Advocate-General with Mr. Stanhope Bayley, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Secretary of State, the defendant and respondent.

This suit was filed by Mr. Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee against the Secretary of State for India in Council complaining of a resolution of the Governor of Bombay dated 6th November 1899, and praying that the plaintiff may be awarded a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 as damages sustained by him by the wrongful acts of Government, that the said resolution may be ordered to be set aside, and for costs of the suit.

Mr. J. M. Cursetjee resumed his address to the Court, and while he was arguing the question of publication,

Mr. Justice Batty asked if Mr. Jehangir alleged maliciously excessive publication ?

The Advocate-General said excessive publication was not alleged in the plaint.

Mr. Justice Batty : It was put forward in the lower court.

Mr. Jehangir : The judge in the lower court admitted that there was a malicious publication.

Mr. Justice Batty said Mr. Jehangir would have to show that the Government would be liable for such malicious publication, and not the individual members who were guilty of that act, so far as he (Mr. Jehangir) alleged malice there would be the difficulty standing in his way, that the suit properly lay against individual persons who were guilty of the malice, and not against the Government or the Secretary of State.

Mr. Jehangir said he would first of all show to their lordships what the cause of action was, and he would then show that unless the Advocate-General was in a position to prove by clear and distinct statutory provisions, or by clear and distinct authorities that the Government were not amenable to the general law, and that they had a law for themselves, then it would be for their lordships to say whether the general law regarding corporate and public bodies and their liabilities did or did not apply to the case of Government, which was a public and a corporate body. The logical conclusion of his argument would be that, if the servants of these public and corporate bodies acted maliciously, the corporate bodies were liable for their malicious acts. The Advocate-General would have to prove conclusively that there were statutory provisions which enable him to show that the general law of the country would not apply to Government, because they had got a law of their own, which would preclude their lordships from considering the general law of the country.

Mr. Justice Batty : You allege express malice.

Mr. Jehangir : It is an expression conveying so many meanings.

Mr. Justice Batty : Or do you allege malice in fact ? If you only allege implied malice, then you will have to answer first the difficulty arising from privilege ; whereas if you allege express malice,—

Mr. Jehangir : Then the question of privilege has to be considered.

Mr. Justice Batty : Do you allege express malice as well as malice at law ?

Mr. Jehangir : Yes, both : Continuing he said the Advocate-General would have to show that the publication of the libel was in the interest of the public of public duty or public policy. Such things as these, with which he was charged, were generally treated as official matters ; but they were not treated as such in his case. The 'onus' of proving that the publication of the libel was a public duty, lay on Government. Exparte charges were made against him. He claimed to be heard, and he asked for an inquiry, but the Government refused to do either. Exparte charges did not create any privileged occasion. His character had been seriously maligned, and he was prepared to prove up to the hilt, if he had been allowed to go into evidence, that there was neither reasonable nor probable cause for such a libel.

Mr. Jehangir cited about two dozen cases in support of his various contention.

In the course of further argument he said, Government had acted in his case in a high-handed, oppressive and arbitrary manner, by which he was ruined for life. It was for the Advocate-General to prove that the Government had the power to libel him. He asked if there was a single provision in law, which authorised Government to libel their servant. There were hundreds of cases in which the Government had scrupulously avoided taking the action, which they had done in his case. Government could not usurp the functions of the legislature, which they had attempted to do in his case." Government could censure or reprimand their servants but they were not authorised to libel them. There was a wide gulf between a censure and libel of a servant. An honourable man would submit to a censure but no man who has the sense of honour in him, would ever submit himself to a charge of dishonesty and fraud. If Government claimed protection or privilege in their official capacity, they must show that any single member of that body had a right to deal with the matter as had been done in his case. There were no doubt certain by-laws made by Government, but the powers conferred by those by-laws were inconsistent with the Act. He had the right to sue Mr. Nugent, who was a member of Government, but it was useless doing so, because he had no personal feeling in the matter. It was for the other side to show that he (the appellant) could not sue the Government. He could not sue Mr. Nugent except on the ground of malice, but he could sue Government for the act of their servant.

Mr. Jehangir continued citing reports of cases disposed of in the High Courts of the different Presidencies, and contended that the principles of law referred to in those cases applied to his own case. Among other things, he cited a resolution of the Government of India upon the way in which Government officials were expected to conduct themselves in their official capacity'

Mr. Scott, objected to Mr. Jehangir referring to any resolution of Government which had not been produced in evidence in the case.

The learned Advocate, at a later stage, again objected to Mr. Jehangir referring to certain interrogatories and their answers in the case, because they were confined to the decision of the lower court on the preliminary issues raised before it.

Mr Jehangir contended that he had a right to comment upon the interrogatories, because he desired, and it was only fair to him that their lordships should be in the same positions that Mr. Justice Tyebjee was in regard to those interrogatories. He complained that, in the first place, the Government had refused to give him a hearing, which he most importunately asked for ; and he argued he had a right for that reason to refer to the interrogatories, which would show their lordships the exact position of affairs at the time. He had been made the victim of personal spite on the part of some officials in the Secretariat, who had the ear of the Hon. Mr. Nugent, who alone was responsible for the libellous resolution. He had the opinion of Sir Charles Ollivant in his favour.

Mr. Scott objected to Mr. Jehangir travelling beyond the four corner of his affidavit of September which he (the learned advocate) had consented to going in as a supplemental statement of the plaintiff's case. Mr. Cursetjee was precluded from rambling into matters that were not mentioned in his affidavit.

Mr. Jehangir said their lordships whould have to send back the case to the lower court, because there were not sufficient materials before them to arrive at a fair decision in the matter, Appellant went on citing cases which he thought, were pertinent to his own case, He contended that Governors, and even Governments were liable to the ordinary processes of law for libel tort ect, Government must show that they were exempt, under some jurisdiction from the ordinary operation of the laws of the country. Governments were, Mr. Jehangir repeated, liable for tort.

The Court adjourned at this stage.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	3	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	2	1	12
D Khotwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	5	4	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	10
Total	11	11	86
Total plague deaths to date	282,821	214,595	
Same date last year	5	6	93

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

BREAKING TRUSTS.

WHEN he inaugurated his campaign against trusts President Roosevelt declared that the immediate need was to place them under the real, not nominal, control of some sovereign, to which, as its creature, the trust shall owe allegiance and in whose courts the sovereign's orders may with certainly be obeyed. The trend of events in Wall-street rather suggests that that sovereign has discovered himself in the form of a natural law which guarantees the survival of the financially fittest. That is scarcely what the President hoped for nor is it a good sign that the wholesale failures of which we are at present hearing should be brought about by the financial giants whose mammoth combines will benefit by the scattering of the lesser forces. But indirectly the present stampeding will strengthen the agitation for anti-trust legislation. The man in the street is never so righteously wroth against an ill as when he has personally suffered from it. The United States has close upon three hundred trusts. Between the dawn of 1899 and the close of 1902 no fewer than eighty-three were organised with a capital of over £860,000,000. The worried of Wall-street would like to know where a good deal of that capital has gone.

GIANTS' STAKES.

The biggest thing ever done in the way of considerable combines in England was that effected by Lloyd's Bank in 1899, and the Union Bank of London and Smith's Bank last year. Both these enterprises have a capital of twenty millions sterling. But that is a mere flea bite to the deals in the States. One trust alone has a capital exceeding that of the aggregate funds of all the biggest public companies in Britain. That of course is the United States Steel Corporation

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A new fog signal designed to enable ships to enter harbours in a fog has been introduced by M. de Meulemeester, a Belgain. It consists of a ring of ear trumpets round the mast, each communicating by a rubber tube with a receiving apparatus, from which another tube goes to the ears of the observer. The sound enters the trumpets, but is loudest in that pointing to its source. By this the operator tells the direction of the siren or foghorn, and enables the vessel to steer its way into port.

"Siloxican" is a new American refractory subtance comparable to carborundum. It is oxydable when it is raised to a temperature of 1,470 degrees Centigrade in an atmosphere containing a strong proportion of free oxygen.

The mysterious "N" rays, or emanations from bodies, discovered by Blondlot, have been found to enhance, the luminosity of a glowing solid or gas without raising its temperature.

According to M. Leduc, electrical currents applied between the front and back of the head (not across it from side to side) are inocuous, and even beneficial. A current raised to five milliamperes in five minutes, and kept at this value for five minutes more, was found to increase the muscular power of the subject by 6 or 7 per cent., as measured on the ergograph. A current of four milliamperes at 30 volts, interrupted 100 times a second for nine-tenths of the period of interruption, was found best for inducing sleep. M. Leduc tried it on himself, and remarks that the power of speech first left him, and afterwards that of movement. The temporary or final stoppage of the pulse could be effected by a stronger current. The awakening from sleep was instantaneous,and the feeling one of refreshment.

A serious defect of the ordinary sextant is that it measures the altitude of the sun above the apparent rather than the actual horizon. The usual "dip table" corrects errors due to the altitude of the observer above sea level, but of course,t akes no account of the variations of the height of the horizon owing to atmospheric conditions. Lieut J. B. Blish, of the United States Navy, has devised a sextant having a prism for measuring the actual dip of the horizon. It is illustrated in the "Scientific American," and may be useful on cable ships or in pilot waters as well as for ordinary navigation.

The "telepine" is an apparatus presented to the Academie des Sciences,Paris, and invented by M.Torris for manœuvring, machines at a distance by the wireless telegraph. The wireless signals move a needle on a dial step by step, and thus by means of a rubbing contact and another electrical apparatus control the mechanism. The idea was patented some years ago by Tesla, but perhaps this new application has advanced the subject.

The auto-chairs to be used at the St. Louis World's Fair are the invention of Mr. Semple S. Scott, and go by electricity. They have a speed of three miles an hour, over which the occupant has on control, but he can bring the chair to a standstill by a slight pressure, which locks the wheels. Each chair will carry two persons, one of whom can work the machine. If desired, however, an operator sitting behind will drive the machine and act as guide to the exhibition

Professor W. W. Campbell, Director of the Lick Observatory, United States, is of opinion that the bright spots, or projections, occasionally seen in the borderland of day and night on the planet Mars are the reflection of sunlight from clouds in the atmosphere. The rarity of the projections is a further proof that the atmosphere of the planet is comparatively rare and free of clouds. The density of atmosphere at the surface of Mars is probably much less than that of our atmosphere at the summit of our highest mountains.

The United States Agricultural Department, which for many years has given away rare seeds to farmers, is now to furnish them with bacteria to enrich the soil, and protect leguminous plants, such as clover, peas, beans, and locust trees.

The Western Electrician states that the wireless telegraph between Gosier in Guada-loupe and Labaravelle in Martiniqne, West Indies, which was instituted by the French Army engineers after the cables were broken by volcanic disturbance, and has been working officially for seven months, is now open to the general public. Messages come to it from the cities of the islands by telephone and are sent at the rate of the French cable company, whose lines have been broken for some sixteen months. There is an average of 60 messages daily, and interruptions due to the weather are not frequent.

Mr. Nikola Jesla, that brilliant star of the electrical firmament, after a long occultation from the transit of Marconi, is beginning to reappear in something like his ancient splendour. Vivid flashes of light are now seen to emanate from the magical disc which, like a colossal griddle, caps his tall tower at Wardenclyffe Long Island. What these flashes are and what they are meant for is yet another of those wireless mysteries that signalise the period. However, he is understood to be trying a system of telegraphing and transmitting power without wires. It is also reported that he has succeeded in tuning has messages so as to prevent interference from other messages. If he succeeds, he will earn enduring fame.

The recent courtesies of State between France and England have led a French jonrnal to give statistics of the British residing in France and the French in the United Kingdom. As against 20,000 in 1851 there are now 37,000 English, Scotch, and Irish in France, over 14,000 of whom live in the Department of the Seine and especially Paris. Of these most are women, who possess rentes or live by teaching. Among the provinces there are most British in these just across the Channel, especially the Pas de Calais and the Nord. There are also many in the districts of the Gomme and Alpes Maritimes (Riviera). There are 26,000 French in Great Britain and Ireland, more than three-fourths of the number being in London. The business most followed among these is cookery. As English laundresses are prized in French, so France, cooks are valued in England.

Some time back articles appeared in the Hospital advocating the need of a trained nurse on board the large steamers of the various shipping-companies, more particularly those conveying passengers to and from tropical countries. Since then we have frequently received inquiries from nurses desiring to obtain positions as a sick nurse or stewardess with hospital training on a Liner. Hitherto the openings have been few and far between, but we understand that a movement in the direction of influencing the companies to permit a trained nurse to be carried on passenger ships is on foot, and that it has met with considerable encouragement. We learn that it is proposed to form an association of lady nurses especially for the use of those vessels who desire to employ one, the nurse to be fully trained and certificated to attend all passengers irrespective of class and without free; to act in accordance with, and under the direction of the ship's doctor and to enter into an agreement with the steamship company for twelve months. On their side the company to agree to supply a distinctive uniform for the nurse to provide a cabin, with full board for her and to allow her certain leave of absence during the continuance of the agreement. For each nurse supplied it is proposed that the shipping company should pay the association a small yearly sum. Of course, the success of the scheme, which is originated by Miss Kate Penn, a fully trained nurse and will be managed by a committee, depends mainly upon the attitude of shipping companies.

THE "Kolnische Zeitung" (Aug. 8) publishes the following telegram from St. Petersburg:—According to Chinese reports, great excitement prevails in Thibet on account of a secret treaty which is alleged to have been concluded between the Dalai Lama and Russia. The Chinese plenipotentiary in Thibet has been recalled. The charge d'affaires has telegraphed to Pekin urgently requesting that a new plenipotentiary may be despatched."

A REUTER telegram from Brussels, dated August 9, says:—M. Auboyneau, general manager of the Ottoman Bank, has been charged by M. Delcasse with the mission of negotiating a new agreement between the French and the German promoters of the Baghdad Railway scheme. M. Auboyneau, who is at present at Constantinopole, is expected at Berlin about the end of August. M. Delcasse claims 50 per cent. of the original stock for the French shareholders, while the German promoters offer only 40 per cent.

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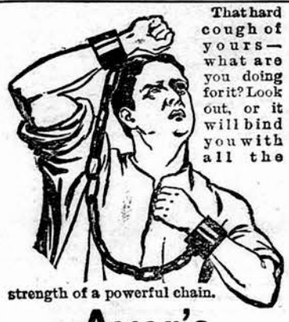
That hard cough of yours—what are you doing for it? Look out, or it will bind you with all the strength of a powerful chain.



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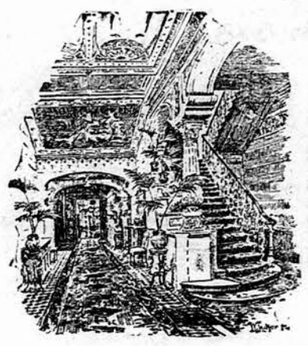

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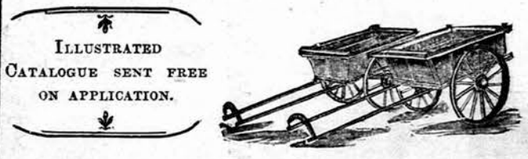

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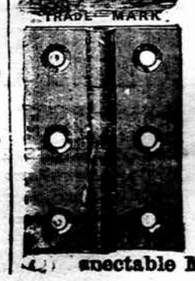

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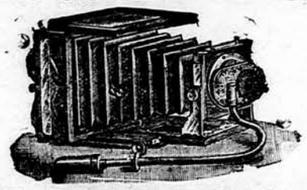

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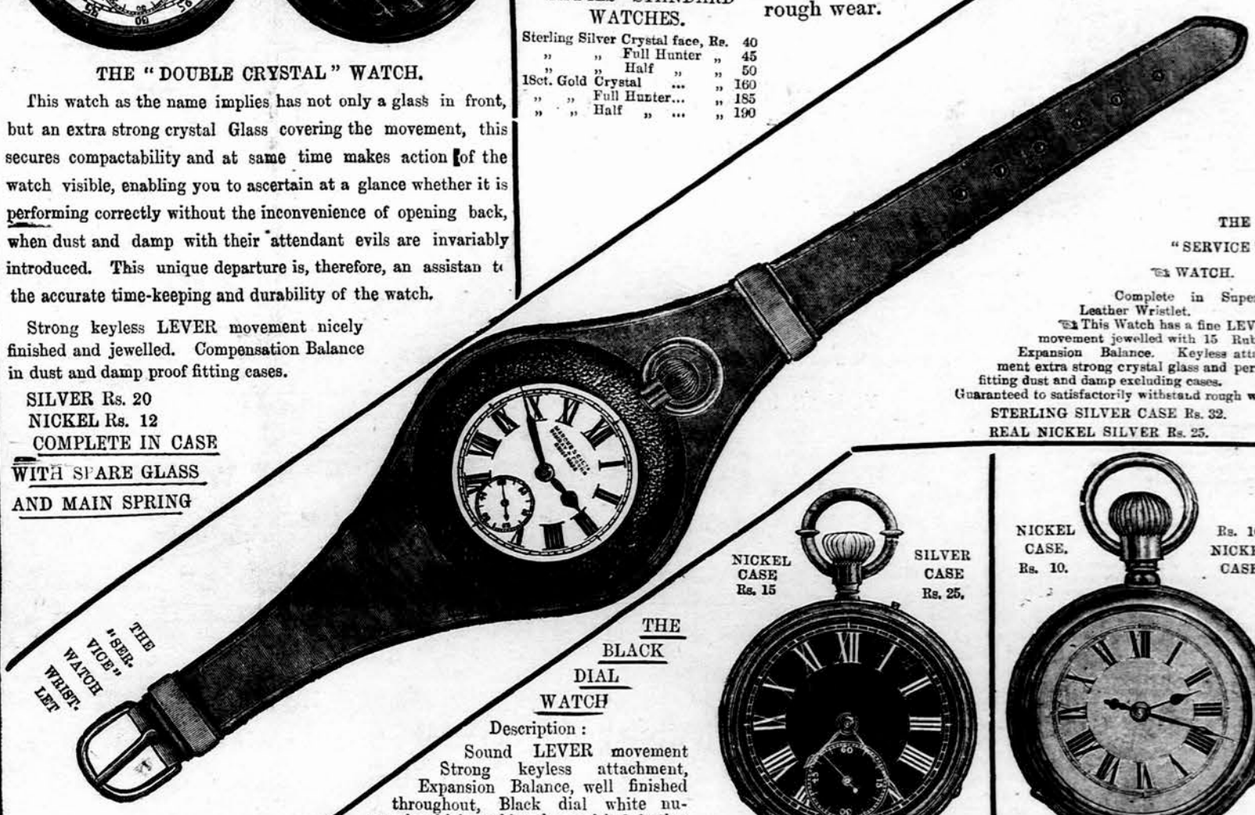

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NICKEL CASE Rs. 15

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Adjusted, timed and warranted for two years.

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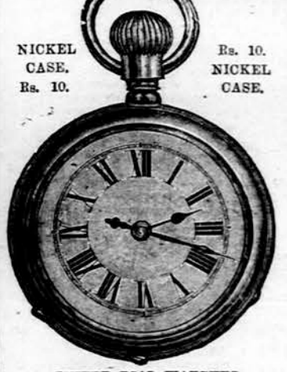

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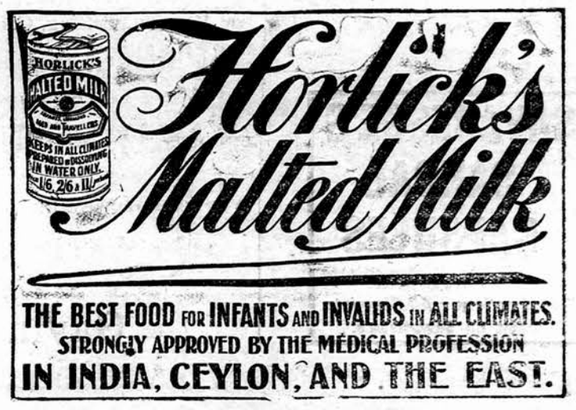

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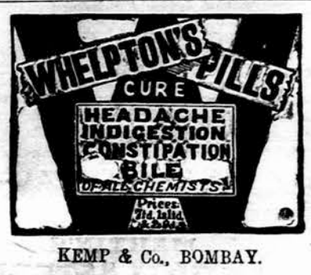

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